22

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR NEWS PAPERS

1 — 134

1914

Extracts from

Report on English Papers owned By natives Examined by the Criminal Investigation Dept. Madras and Vernacular Papers Examined by the Translator to the Govt. of Madras for the year 1914 (3rd Jan — 27th June 1914)

Pags 1—134

'C'

REPORT ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, AND VERNACUBAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1914

xxxxx

For the week ending 3rd January 1914.

No.1 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

II. Home Administration.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

--

The Indian National Congress.

5. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 31st December, writes:- "One of th most eloquent resolutions of the Karachi sessions of the Indian Na National Congress will be the one on the Public Services Commis 'protesting against the charges of the general incompetency, lack of initiative and character which some witnesses have levelled Indians.' The confession of faith which the Commission has c lled from many a witness has come upon the public mind like an ugly revelation. ..... We must confess that we have often found it impossible to comment on the evidence of certain witnesses without starting racial prejudice. The kicks which a Gibson gav to the Jagirdar of Arni are nothing when compared to the dagg thrust that many a witness has given to the Indian mind before Public Services Commission. ... It is time that everyone grasp the change that has come over the people on account of educat and of the doings of the world in general. They cut a ridicul figure who pour scorn on Indians, who say, in the face of many man and many a measure, that there are no Indians, however hi and however educated, that can be trusted with any higher empl ment in India. .... Those occupying high position forget that they belittle Indian talent before the Public Services Co they are only showing the cloven foot, narrow minds nature. They are very like wet dogs in a drawin objects of abhorrence. They alienate the mi

to be able to rise to the height demanded of him. To charge Ind Indians with 'lack of initiative' is like blaming theman for not knowing swimming when he has been forbidden to enter water. But we must stop; we cannot sink, as we needs must, to the level of witnesses who impelled the Congress to pass a resolution the Public Services Commission."

In a further article on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT of the 1st January, says: "If there had been no Anglo-Indian Pres it is doubtful whethere there would be any response at all from any quarter to the several speeches and suggestions that have bee coming from Karachi. Many are the resolutions passed, backed up by arguments unanswerably true, but the Government of India is accustomed to such experiences. The system of Government under which we live permits the peaceful ignoring of the voice of the people. The best case may have been made out; it may have been forcibly laid before the public; there may be no answer to it, and yet we have a Government that goes very much the same old wa as before as if no case had been made out at all. .... In India we have to do all the talking; we do not know what the Governmen thinks, whether the Government thinks anything at all.

"Our agitation must give, to those who do not think kindl of us, a false idea of the whole thing. It is called a Christma treat in politics and social reform; it is a holiday when Indiar of education meet together to talk for three days and then do nothing until they meet next time. .... The whole thing is qui flat affair. It is bound to be so until there is response. Ther we can fling back word by word; then the whole atmosphere wou be surcharged with electricity. .... While the Congress sits, whence ring the pent-up passions of a watchful and ambitious people, the attitude of theofficial mind is one of utter in rence. ... To Political India, the Congress is a deeply cant institution: there the conduit pipes of politi

flushed; there the grand stock-taking goes on. The voice of the Indian patriots wafting over the Congress is heard with almost pious regard. A world of inspiration dawns when a Wacha or a Mehta speaks out, not that they too, like others, do not walk the barren beaten thoroughfare of Congress Politics; but that their responsibility casts the inspiring shadow -- memory recalls the sturdy fight, the brilliant achievements, the magnificent self-sacrifice of their political career. To the Indian, the Indian National Congress is a deep and earnest affair, and the indifference of the Government or the scorn of the Anglo-Indian press only starts a feeling of regret that the Government and those who pretend to speak for the Government should not gauge the situation correctly.

The Cochin Argus, for the week ending 3rd January, observe "The session of the Indian National Congress which has just been held at Karachi, under the presidency of Nawab Syed Muhammad, the vetern Congress leader, cannot be said to have been a highly successful national or political demonstration. .... The address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, although sober and sensible, was a very ordinary performance, hardly worthy of even a Provincial gathering, while the Presidential pronouncement was equally tame and uninspiring. It seemed as if the President almost felt that he was occupying a superflous position. Of course there were one or two subjects on which he was in a position to enthuse, but even in respect of these, he seemed to be unequal to rising to the occasion. ... It would be very wrong, however, to insinuate that the address was unworthy of the author, for the rea explanation is the one to which we have already alluded, and that is that the vocation of the Congress no longer really exists. ... It would be a great pity indeed were the Congress to be abolished altogether, but what is wanted is that the organisation should construct for itself a new programme of national activity, based on the altered political conditions of the country.....The

Congress claims to be still working towards the goal of self-gover government for India of the colonial type, under the aegis of British supremacy. That is a rather distant goal, but it would be approached the more easily if the Congress would realise that one of its responsibilities consists in active measures for the discouragement of the movement which has the complete overthrow of British rule for its avowed goal. Of course, the Congress disclaims the slightest sympathy with this sinister movement, but much more than mere verbal opposition to a dangerous propaganda is what the country has the right to expect of a responsible political organisation such as the Congress claims to be. Even in the way of purely lip denunciation, we think there might have been very much more given expression to at the recent Karac session."

******

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

A too severe punishment.

11. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 27th December, reports a case in which an Indian, who was charged w with squeezing the hand of the daughter, aged six years, of a European officer at Simla, was convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one year a rigorous imprisonment for three months. Even supposing that he was guilty, the punishment, says the paper, is too severe and unjust when contrasted with the small fines imposed on Europeans for offences involving the death of Indians.

The Indian Courts of Justice and the Anglo-Indian Officials.

12. The Vaisyamitran, of the 15th December, writes:- The Publ opinion is that the British Government is administering justice in India impartially and without any distinction of caste or creed. Our Viceroy Lord Hardinge, Gover

Governors like Lord Carmichael and Lord Pentland and other high officials are trying their best to wipe out the impression that the British Government is actuated by the distinction between an Indian and an Englishman in whatever it does, But this structure of British-Indian unanimity gradually raised by the Government and other high officials, with great forethought and expert statesmanship, is demolished at every stage by the individual acts of a few subordinate English officials. This is regrettable indeed. These officials think there is one law for the Englishmen and another for the Indians and at times act quite contrary to human nature and recognised law. For example, Mr. Sykes, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Tiruppattur, is said to have carried out a sentence of whipping by his own hand in a most crual manner without having even the doctor by his side. This shows the inhuman nature of Mr.Sykes and also his indifference in the matter of carrying out the provisions of the law,which require the presence of a medical officer when an offender is being whipped. It is stated that this is not the first time this Magistrate has acted like this. There are a number of Anglo-Indian officials like Mr. Sykes who have the greatest contempt for Indians. It was only the other day that the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Madras let off one Mr. Gibson with a fine of Rs.50 for having assaulted a man of the position of the Jagirdar of Arni on the platform of the Madras Central Station. Will this very magistrate have inflicted an equally lenient punishment upon an Indian accused under similar circumstances? Some months back, a Sessions Judge in Bombay sentenced an Indian to hanging for having killed a three-year old girl, though there was no evidence to show why he committed this offence But a European Engineer in the Alexandria Jute Mills in Calcutta was merely fined Rs.150 for having kicked a servant of his in such a way as to cause his death. We often meet with Europeanss of the stamp of this Engineer, who not only treat the Indians with contempt but even go to the extent of of kicking or beating them.

If they are hauled up before courts of law, there are some Anglo-Indian officials who always come to their rescue and inflict the most lenient punishments on them. This gives room to a impression in the minds of the people that they cannot obtain justice in cases against Europeans, which leads to the widening of the gulf already existing between the rulers and the ruled in this country. It is, therefore, the duty of the authorities to see that the attempt of the Government to bring the rulers and the ruled nearer each other is not frustrated by the stray acts of a few Anglo-Indian officials.

Imprisonment for one year for twisting the hand of a girl.

13. The LIVA-ul-ISLAM, of the 25th December writes:- An Indian compositor was recently sentenced by the First-class Magistrate of Simla to simple imprisonment for nine months and rigorous imprisonment for three months, both the punishments to run concurrently, for the offence of having twisted the hand of six-year old daughter of Colonel Seaton inside his compound. Every one will feel that this is a very heavy punishment indeed, especially when comparing it with the fine of Rs.50 inflicted upon a European at Madras for having assaulted the Jagirdar of Arni in a public place. The people cannot but note the disparity between these two punishments.

(k) GENERAL.

17. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th December reproduces the substance of the comments of the Vysia Mitran of Devakottai of of the 12th idem on this subject, referred to in paragraph 6 of the report for the ween ending 27th December 1913, and observes:- "We need not point out the evils arising from the invidious distinction made by the Government between the Indians and the Europeans in the Educational Service. It not only causes great dissatisfaction among the Indian members of this service, but also creates a bad impression in the minds of the collegiate

students. It is a notorious fact that the present day English Professors do not command the same respect and confidence at the hands of the Indian students in colleges that the old Professors of the type of Messrs. Porter and Thompson did. The Government is imposing many restrictions upon the teachers and the students with a view to inculcate to the student population principles of loyalty and respect to elders. Recently the nomination of three educationists as Professors by the Calcutta University was vetoed by the Government of India on that ground that they were political agitators and as such would spoil the minds of the students. But the minds of the students are already spoiled by the distinction made by the Government between the Indian and European Professors in these colleges. How can the students be expected to have a good idea of a Government which treats the European Professors better than the Indians? The Principle of the Governme in giving all the higher appointments in theEducational Department only to Europeans, with the idea that the In ians should not have a control over the system of education obtaining in the country, is not at all conducive to the development of education and has also the effect of creating dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, both young and old. We hope the Public Services Commission will recommend that the present system, which is so harmful in its effects, should be abolished and that both the Indians and the European members of the Educational Service should be treated in the same manner.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in the Colonies.

21. In commenting upon the present pitiable condition of the Indians in the Colonies, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 23rd December observes:- What surprises the Indians most is the act that the British Ministers, who are bound to maintain the solidarity of a huge Empire by keeping its different parts intact and administering them impartially, are unable to prevent the whites in one

part of this Empire, treating, the Indians in another part with cruelty. When the whites in foreign countries have the liberty of entering India freely and living there, how are these whites justified in preventing the Indians from setting foot in their countries? Are not the Indians the subjects of the British King and is it not his duty to protect them? If he cannot extend a helping hand, to whom are the Indians to appeal for the redress of their grievances? It appears an old woman living in a distant corner of Afghanistan one complained to the Amir that all her property had been stolen. Seeing that he did not give her a proper reply, she seems to have asked him why he conquered distant territories which he could not protect. Similarly, how will the King-Emperor be justified in ruling over India as a part of his Empire, if he is not able to protect his Indian subjects? The innumerable benefits conferred upon India by the British during the last one hundred years cannot be a set-off for the yoke of slavery which the Indians have to bear now.

The recent riot in the Perambur Workshop.

22. Referring to the recent riot in the Perambur Railway workshops, during which the officers are said to have used their revolvers freely. The Hindu Nesan of the 25th December, says:- Apart from the heart-burning of the workmen which is stated to be the cause of the riot, there is the action of the Railway Volunteers, who appear to have used their revolvers rather too freely, which calls for an immediate inquiry by the Government. It is the duty of the Government to ascertain, by a thorough inquiry, how far the officers in the workshops were justified in taking the law to their own hands and firing on poor workmen. On such occasions the inquiry used to the public in England, and we hope the local Government will also follow the same course.

24. In commenting upon the proceedings of the Indian National Congress at Karachi, the the SWADESHAMITRAN, of the 29th December, says:- There are two statements of the President, Nawab Sayyid Muhammad, with which we cannot agree. He said that India will derive much benefit by the constitution of the India Council being modified slightly. All along the view of the Congress has been that it is a useless body and that a good deal of expense can be saved by its abolition. We do not see why this opinion has been changed now. Lord Crewe will soon introduce a Bill in Parliament for the reconstitution of the India Council andso the Congress should not change its old opinion now. The second statement of the President that the land assessment should be fixed once for all, no doubt echoes the public opinion on this matter. But, as we have more than once observed, the Government will not act on this proposal, as it will affect its revenue.

The Indian National Congress At Karachi.

25. In the course of a leader on His Excellency Lord Hardinge the SASILEKHA of the 26th December refers to the proposal of some to put an end to the practice of Indians going into foreign countries, and characterises it as fraudulent. It observes that the Indians will never approve of any such proposal. If by Legislature Indians are forbidden to go into foreign countries, a similar law should be enacted preventing thecolonists from entering India. It believes that as long as there are Lord Hardinge and Lord Ampthill to plead on behalf of the Indians, the latter will not be treated unjustly.

The Indians and the Colonies.

26. The UNITED CHURCH HERALD, for January, comments as follows in English upon the South African question: "The South African question is the one absorbing topic of India today. Every one must be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the strong stand

The South African Question.

which he has taken in this matter. It is India's right to demand that her sons and daughters, who go to other parts of the British Empire, shall be treated with justice. As a Christian Church, it is our duty to ask that the Christian Churches of South Africa shall regard this matter not simply from an economic standpoint, though all must admit that from this standpoint there are very weighty considerations which have to be faced, but the whole ~~ques~~ question should be considered also from a Christian standpoint. It is hoped that our Church and other Churches in India will not hesitate to bring this point of view before their fellow-Christians in South Africa, so that a fair and honourable settlement of the whole difficulty may be arrived at."

In commenting on the constitution of the Committee appointed to enquire into the South African question, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA of the 27th December, remarks that until and unless Indians, or such Europeans as have, by their impartiality won the confidence of the Indian Public are appointed as members on that committee there can be no hope of any justice being done to Indians. It prays that the rulers will interfere in that matter and do the needful.

The South African agitation.

27. In commenting on the proceedings of a public meeting in Bombay to consider the question of the South African Indians, the BHARATAMATA, of the 24th December, says:- The statement that the Imperial Government are unable to do anything in the matter of the South African situation, can never be believed in by the Indians. To make such a statement is a great slur on the reputation of the British Empire, on which the sun never sets. It is a pity t at the British Government who ought to advice others, should neglect their subjects and stand in need of advice themselves. We hope that hereafter at least they will maintain their prestige and take steps to see that the Indians are nowhere subjected to any disabilities.

The South African Commission of enquiry.

29. In a leading article under this heading, the Vokkaligara Patrike, of the 31st December, writes:- The Indians in South Africa have already come to regard the present enquiry as nothing but sham as the commission as at present constituted, consts wholly of Boers whose views on this question are naturally biassed. As a Calcutta daily observes, the result of the enquiry will be like that of the quarrel between the wolf and the lamb in the fable where, at the instance of an elephant, another wolf posing as a judge pronounces the lamb guilty. The main objection is that the commission contains neither any Indian representatives nor even any nominees of the Government of India, so that it can make or mar the previleges of the Indians just as it pleases. Such an enquiry can hardly be conducive to the restoration of peace and happiness among the Indian settlers. As citizens of the British Empire is it not natural that they should demand all the privileges of such citizenship? Did not the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale acquiesce in Mr. Gandhi's proposal that if the existing settlers are allowed their rights, future immigration may be prohibited if necessary? Did not all these appeals prove a mere cry in the wilderness? What doubt can there be that an enquiry under these conditions will be a mere farce ! The fact that a commission has been appointed is itself a proof of the fact that the South African Government acknowledges the suzerainty of the British Government. But for this allegiance on their part, the machinery of their Government would never have run so smoothly. It is by reckoning on the strength of the Imperial Government that these colonists have turned so haughty. They expect the Indians to remain ever down-trodden. But that can never be. That is why these began passive resistance and the more patriotic among them entered the prison-house quite cheerfully, and were ready even to lay down their lives. It is highly unbecoming therefore that the Imperial Government should remain callous at this juncture. If our rulers would not hear

our grievances whom else can we appeal to? We rest confident that His Excellency will leave no stone unturned in trying to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the question and that gracious Providence will prompt the Imperial Government to fathom the truth of the situation and remove the untold sufferings of our Indian brethren in South Africa.

The Present Situation.

30. In the course of a leading article giving a retrospect of the past year, the Vrittanta Patrike, of the 1st January xxxx observes: .... The attitude of the South African Government towards the Indian settlers has no doubt caused much indignation and bitterness in the minds of all Indians. The colonial authorities have themselves admitted the necessity for an enquiry. There is considerable difference of opinion however as to the impartial attitude of the members of the Commission. But as the Government of India have sent a representative from here, we have reason to believe that the enquiry will do some good. We have no doubt that the reports we have of the situation contains gross exaggerations by both parties. But it must nevertheless be admitted that the lot of these settlers is by no means satisfactory. ......

Vagaries of emigration agents to be prevented. V.T.S.

31. A paragraph in the Kerala Patrika, of the 20th December referring to the vagaries of emigration agents recruiting coolies for work in Penang and other places, remarks that the facts brought only recently in an instance at Palghat amply prove their vagaries. It is highly desirable that the practice of entrapping unwary people by holding out various inducements and taking them to foreign countries to suffer great hardships should be put a stop to. The wage-rates of estate coolies in Penang and other places are now less than what they were before and they are treated worse than xxxxxxxxx slaves. If these facts are known many will be reluctant to go to these places. But the agents make the poor coolies

understand that xxxx they would be very confortable. It is not possible to prevent emigration when coolies migrate of their own free will. But it is very necessary that they should be told the real state of affairs in places where they are going. It is hoped that most of the vagaries of the a ents will disappear if the authorities keep a vigilant eye on their doings. There will be considerable relief if it is laid down that the coolies should be taken before a magistrate before they transhipped. Some legislation on this question would prove to be of great use.

==========

For the week ending 10th January 1914.

No.2 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Racial distinction in Courts.

1. In commenting on the case against Colonel Seton, I.M.S., and his son for assault, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 8th January, says:- "Quite a sensation was caused in Bengal, some time ago, by the news that a Simla Magistrate had sentenced a compositor in the Simla Government Press to one year's simple imprisonment and three months' rigorous imprisonment. His crime was that when the Children of Colonel Seton, I.M.S., were playing in their compound he went and twisted the arm of a daughter of Colonel Seton, aged six. The motive was alleged to be ill-feeling owing to Colonel Seton having, through the Municipal Committee, stopped the excavation carried by the compositor's father in the doctor's compound for brick manufacture. ..... This sentence was announced in the press at a time when a Calcutta Magistrate had fined a European one hundred and fifty rupees for having kicked a Bengalee painter to death. .... We thought that the matter had ended with this, but a telegram that we publish to-day says that the European Indian Medical

Service man and his son assaulted the compositor; and the Judge has believed the prosecution story and awarded punishment to the Europeans--and what is the punishment? It is a fine of ten rupees. .... Just as the European who kicked the painter did not want to kill the painter, so also the compositor who twisted the hand of the child did not want that the child should so suffer. It was done in anger; if the accused's story is to be believed he had more provocation to twist the arm of the child than Mr. Gibson had to kick the Jagirdar of Arni. When it is an Indian assaulting a European child it is a year's imprisonment; when it is a European assaulting an Indian it is only a fine of ten rupees. Such glaring instances of unequal justice cannot but make a profound impression on the mind of the Indian public. It is for the Government to move ~~to move~~ in the matter and for the High Court to see that Justice is impartially done between man and man. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab could move the chief Court to enhance the punishment in the same way that Lord Carmichael moved the Calcutta High Court, and perhaps the Punjab chief Court may take quite another view from what the Calcutta High Court took. We cannot but point out that such glaring instances of injustice must create a profound feeling of regret in the Indian mind."

=====

(k) General.

The Indian Press Act.

3. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 9th January, writes:- "The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerji is to move a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council today, which will be a plea for the Press..... The resolution that Mr. Banerji will move will be to give public expression to a grievance that is being felt. Every man who loves his country will support the resolution about the Press Act. Every man who would like that India should be a free country must also see that such an Act should cease to be a Damoclean sword to every

to every newspaper. What is the Government going to do? That is the question which every educated man who takes any interest in public affairs is asking today. It would be fitting with the highest bureaucratic traditions if the resolution is shown the coldest shoulder; if as soon as Mr. Banerjee has moved his resolution and somebody has seconded it, the Hon'ble Sir Reginal Craddock should raise his right foot and crush it down: but, if it happens any little faith that still remains in the reformed Council will vanish. ..... Civilisation shrieks for a change. No civilised country that has a free Press has this inconvenient sword hanging over the head by a hair. Mr. Banerji's resolution is a plea in the name of the liberty of the Press and Civilisation. The Government cannot say that there is nothing for a good paper to fear."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

6. The WEST COAST SPECTATOR, of the 3rd January, writes:-

The Indian National Congress.

"The Indian National Congress leader had had their annual field day of three days' duration and have already returned to their protective homes. As usual there was a good display of oratorial pyrotechnics and some of the Pressing political Questions of the day were discussed with moderation and sensibility. Read on paper the proceedings of the Congress are no doubt ~~(calculating)~~ calculated to bring home to the outsider the impression that the Congress is turning out a good deal of practical work. We are on the other hand, afraid that so far as practical work is concerned, the Congress has done practically nothing. .... We, for our part, are not prepared to concede that the Congress is a spent force, that it has fulfilled its mission and that it ought to be wound up. Th feeling in the country is decidedly in favour of the Congress and its ~~condition~~ continuation. The Congress in fact has as strong a hold on the people as ever. The thin attendance at the Congress and the feeble enthusiasm aroused should be attributed to other causes. .... The leaders have gone to sleep showing no desire ~~to~~

to translate into action the words they solemnly uttered at Allahabad. The little enthusiasm excited the Congress should, therefore, be attributed to the feeling of resentment felt by the people at the failure of the leaders to carry out the work outlined."

Writing on this subject, the "WESTERN STAR, of the 6th January says: "The change which has come over the Indian political situation as a result of the introduction of the Councils Act, which is now in force and has conferred larger privileges upon the people's representatives in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, is well reflected in the deliberations of the Indian National Congress, the proceedings of which, since the ~~refor~~ reforms have shown a decided tendency towards what we may best describe as tameness. The reforms have clearly taken most of the wind out of the sails of the Congress barque, and so there is no room for the vigorous political navigation, which required such skilful skippering as that afforded by political giants of the past like Lal Mohan Ghose, W.C.Bonnerji, Ananda Bose, Dadabhoy Naoroji and others, ~~xx~~ either living or dead. .... Indeed it is time the Congress faced the fact that the mission for which it was created has been fulfilled. We need not stop to consider by whom the mission was fulfilled. It will suffice to state that the Congress has outlived its original purpose. From this it does not follow that Congress must cease altogether, but it certainly does follow that national political energy must find other useful outlets. These are by no means wanting, and it is for the leaders of the Congress to find them and enable the chief political organisation of the country to continue leading a useful existence."

+*+*+*+*+

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

****

The Calcutta cooly murder case.

8. The SADHVI, of the 2nd January writes: A feringee (European) manager of a factory ~~in~~ in Calcutta, who had been charged with having ~~ax~~ kicked a cooly to death has been found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs.150, and the Calcutta High Court has ordered the amount of this fine to be paid to his heirs. A fine of Rs 150/- for a kick is no doubt a good punishment. But is it any way adequate to the agonising death of the poor cooly? How true it is that the posts which the mother-in-law breaks are valueless? (Faults that are rich are fair.)

(h) Railways.

The Railway riot in Perambur.

13. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th January, gives a summary of the circular issued by Captain C.L.Magniac, Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, warning the employees in the Perambut workshop who took part in the recent riot, and makes the following comments upon it:-

It is true that the employees in the Perambur Workshop get good wages and enjoy many concessions with it will be difficult for them to expect elsewhere. It is also true that it is a serious blunder on their part to take to rioting and disobey the authorities. But they are ignorant and unable to judge for themselves what is good and what is bad. As they are poor and devoid of the conveniences necessary to lead confortable lives, it is the duty of the authorities to pardon them generously and give them wholesome advice even if they should commit mistakes, embolden by the strength of their numbers. Is it not a fact that the operatives in factories in the west resort to rioting with a view to compel the capitalists to treat them properly? Such rioters receive the sympathy and help of the general public, and even the ~~Minis-~~

Ministers are considerate to them and wish to do them justice. Such being the case, we hope that the Agent or the authorities will pardon the rioters instead of assuming a hostile attitude towards them. If the employees enjoy advantage at thehands of the Railway Company, the Company is also benefited by the labour of its employees. Shooting at two of the rioters who are unarmed and wounding some others are not at all equitable. It is to be regretted that the Agent has not expressed any feeling of indignation at the shooters or of sympathy for those who were shot or wounded. We trust that the Company will grant some pecuniary help to the families of the deceased.

(k) General.

The use of firearms during riots.

14. In commenting upon the speech of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as the Presidennt of theAll-India Muslim League, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st January, observes: We entirely agree with his view that the authorities were not justified in having fired on the mob during the riot which occurred in connection with the mosque at Cawnpore. It was only the other day that certain irresponsible men shot some Indians dead during the riot at the Perambur workshops. These men were neither Magistrates nor Police officials. It was easy for these to shoot the Indians, merely because they had the liberty of using firearms, which the Indians have not. In Western countries like England and Ireland the people are not prevented by law from possessing firearms, and yet there has been no instance of the police and the people shooting each other. Whatever difficulty the Police may have in quelling a riot, they will not dare to shoot the people even if they receive injuries themselves. It is only the Indians that are shot down by the authorities and ordinary Europeans on the least provocation, having self-defence or the suppression of a riot as a pretext. So the remarks of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla ~~on this subject are quite reasp-~~

on this subject are quite reasonable. It is better that the Members of Legislative Councils interpellate the Government on this subject and ascertain its opinion.

The Indian Press Act.

19. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd January, observes: The Indian Press Act which was passed as a temporary measure in the time of Lord Minto to be check upon the newspapers and other publications containing seditious matter, was permanently added on to the Statute Book in 1910. Lord Hardinge had just then assumed ~~char~~ charge of his duties as Viceroy and so he did not want to go against the advice of English officials. The popular representatives, too, did not plead for its abolition, considering the ruffled state of the political atmosphere then. But the experience of the past four years has shown that this law has been productive of many evils. Recently Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, had occasion to remark that the liberty of the people was great curtailed by this Act and that the Judges could not question the legality of an order made by the Government under this Act, however detrimental it might be to the liberty of the people. The existence of this law on the Statute Book makes it impossible for the people to express their views freely through the newspapers. It is indeed, necessary to inflict severe punishments on seditionists and anarchists; but it is not fair, on this score, to curtail the liberty of the people. There is great deal of difference between the liberty enjoyed by the people in Europe and that enjoyed by the Indians. The recent disturbances in Ulster in connection with the grant of SWARAJ to Ireland clearly illustrate the extent to which the British public are able to exercise their right of criticising the Government. Popular rights have no doubt been recently increased in India, with the idea that the administration should be conducted on the lines indicated by popular opinion. ~~Nevertheless, it is~~

Nevertheless, it is not possible for the Members of the Legislative Councils to discuss about the~~r publication~~ matters concerning the people. It is only the newspapers and other publications that can point out the needs of the people and this is why the opinion was expressed in both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League that the Press Act should be abolished ~~x~~ altogether. This Act has curtailed the liberty of the people, not only in British India but also in the Native States, which always follow the example of the British Government in their internal administration. So we hope Lord Hardinge will decide to abolish this Act.

The salaries of the English officials.

16. Referring to the plea set up by all the English witnesses before the Public Service Commission that the English officials in every department are now being paid inadequate salaries and that the scale of these salaries should therefore be increased, if the service in India is to attract a better type of men than those who are recruited at present, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th January ~~x~~ says:- If the Public Service Commission acts upon the evidence of these witnesses and recommends an increase of salary to the English officials it will be causing a loss to India by increasing her expenditure enormously. As the salaries of these officials, ~~it will be causing a loss to India, by increasing her expenditure~~ are met from the amount collected as taxes from the people neither the Governor-General nor the British Ministers will hesitate to act upon such a recommendation of the commission. In England every pound that is spent has to be accounted for to the Parliament. But the expenditure in India can be increased or reduced without the consent of the members of the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State for India is the only official who takes the whole responsibility for the income and expenditure in India and therefore he can rise the salaries of officials if

who takes the whole responsibility for the income and expenditure in India and therefore he can raise the salaries of officials if he likes and the Parliament also will sanction it. So we must raise our voice against it now. The English officials in India are already receiving high salaries, and the scale of these salaries was fixed about 120 years ago. The scale was fixed so high then in order to prevent the officials from taking bribes and the same scale continues even now. One ground on which the the present scale is sought to be raised is that it does not attract really capable men from England. The best remedy for this will be to reduce the number of English officials in this country and then increase their salaries, giving those appointments which are now said to be held by second-rate and third-rate Europeans to Indians duly qualified to hold such posts. Every department need not have thousands of English officials. Properly speaking, all the appointments in India should gradually be held by Indians. If instead of this, they are all held by foreigners, it will be an injustice to India and will not reflect much credit on the British Government.

Indians in British East Africa.

17. The Ravi, of the 25th December, refers to the request of the white-men in British East Africa that they may be granted self-government, and remarks that the British Government should, before making any such concessions, consider the matter carefully. The East Africa contains various nationalities including Indians, Arabs and natives, and the British Government should see that the interests of these people are safeguarded.

The South African Indians.

18. Referring to the cruel acts to which the Indians are subjected in South Africa, the ANDHRAKESARI, of the 19th December, says that in order to secure an impartial enquiry into the South

African ~~the ANDHRA~~ situation meetings should be held all over the country, including the Andhra Province, to request the Government to see that Indians also are represented on the committee appointed to enquire into the South African question.

The Bharatamata of the 31st December, has a sprited leaderette on the South African affair, in which it compares the meeting of the Committee of Enquiry to the Durbar of Duryodhana, the enemy of the Pandavas of the Mahabharata fame, because it fears that two, at any rate out of the three members forming the committee, will not consider the question favourably to the Indians. It addresses the South African colonists as murderers and as servants of the city of Death, and characterises them as most ungrateful to the Indians, who have turned their waste lands into cultivable fields. It compares the Indians in the south Africa to the Pandavas and expresses a certain hope that they will come out victorious in the end. It then addresses the British Government and implores them to do their duty in the matter, and concludes with the hope that they will do the needful and maintain their reputation.

Remarks on the grant of Self-government.

19. THE JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 30th December, writing about the Muslim League, says that the Muslim League is, according to a contemporary, by name the Mushrik, merely independent institution consisting solely of a few young men--neither the faith of Islam nor the general Muslim public have any concern with it. The paper sides with the journal in objecting to the self-government ideal recently adopted by the League, an ideal to which the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan was so strenuously opposed. It is of opinion that in case self-government is granted to India, the Muhammadans will be placed under the yoke of their Hindu brethren to whom they are so inferior in point of wealth, education and number. As self-government cannot procure for the Muhammadans their

so much longed-for status and education, why, they ask, should not the present (British)Government continue? The paper confidently affirms that not a single Muhammadan has really any complaint against the British Government. If there is any ill-feeling at all, it is but towards some shortsighted government authorities. It is not at all just to overlook, for the fault of a few officers, all the countless benefits and favours of the British rule. The Government are continually granting the Muhammadans their request and the Viceroy is every now and again evincing his sympathy. Facts like this go to prove that the Muhammadans can progress only under the benign protection of the British Government and that the ideal of self-government is not at all beneficial to them.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

~~grant the request of Mr. Gand~~

The condition of Indians in South Africa

23. The SWADESAMITRAN of the 2nd January - writes:- The Union Government has declined to grant the request of Mr. Gandhi that certain Englishmen, who were not opposed to the interests of the Indians, should be added as members of the commission appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Indians in south Africa. There are weighty reasons for the Indians having no confidence whatever in the commission as it is constituted at present. Mr. Esselen and Colonel Wylie are known to be the open enemies of Indians in South Africa. The former has, on many occasions, cast aspersions upon the Indians and the latter has been inimical to the Indians for the last 20 years. The latter is also one of those who strongly oppose the abolition of the three-pound tax. Some years back he led a force with the object of destroying two steamers, which had anchored at the port of Durban with the Indians in them. Moreover he is the commander of the "Defence force." The present commission may have to inquire into the cruel acts committed by this force. Colonel Wylie ~~is the~~

is the agent of several planters. Who can deny that the nominating of this gentleman as a member of this commission is an insult to the Indians?

The Congress.

24. In commenting on the proceedings of the Indian National Congress of 1913, the SASIKALA of the 30th December lays stress on the following points: The cost of administration should be reduced. ~~If this is done, then the burden of taxation can be reduced.~~ If this is done, then the burden of taxation can be reduced and the people may live happily. To bring about such a state of things, the educated classes in India should be appointed to high posts in the various departments, and be given greater share in the administration. If matters go on in this fashion, the Indian can hope to get self-government like the one obtaining in the colonies. This is their ideal, and this has been the aim of English sovereigns and Ministers. Those Englishmen who established the Indian Empire ventilated similar opinions. The Congress must meet every year as usual. It is by this means that the Indians will give up all religious and racial differences and meet like brethren. The proposal to abandon the Congress because the Legislative Councils have been extended, can never be appreciated.

The Indian National Congress.

25. In a leading article giving a brief summary of the President's speech and the resolutions passed at the last session of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, the MYSORE STAR, of the 5th January, observes:- It is significant that, with the exception of Sir William Wedderburn, no other President of the Congress had been unanimously elected by the Provincial Committees. The fact that this year the Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad has won that great honour of being elected unanimously shows how universally acceptable is this political creed to the general public. Far from being either high-sounding or impassioned, the presidential address was

admittedly very thoughtful and noteworthy in every particular. The election of a Moslem leader to the Presidential chair, the presence at the Congress of Muhammadan delegates who could be counted by the hundred and the acceptence of the office of General Secretary by the Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad are all circumstances which point but to one result, namely, the co-operation of the Hindus and the Muhammadans and the consequent strengthening of the voice of the Congress so as to command greater regard in the estimation of the authorities.

Writing on the same subject the VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, of the 7th January observes:- We understand that the absence from the Congress this year of such conspicuous leaders as Sir P.M.Mehta, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Surendranath Benerji has caused much disappointment to the organisers. The President has dwelt in very appropriate terms on all the important topics of the day, such as the south African troubles, the relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans and the consequent strengthening of the voice of the Congress so as to command greater regard in the estimation of the authorities.

Writing on the same subject the VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, of the 7th January, observes:- We understand that the absence from the Congress this year of such conspicuous leaders as Sir P.M. Mehta, Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Surendranath Banerji has caused much disappointment to the organisers. The President has dwelt in very appropriate terms on all the important topics of the day, such as the South African troubles, the relations between the Hindus and Muhammadans, the reforms in the India Council as well as in the Legislative Councils, the revival of the village Panchayats system, the extension of elementary and industrial education and the appointment of Indians to higher offices in the army. The Hon'ble Nawab Sayid Muhammad, although a Muhammadan,

has ever been an avowed friend of the Congress and an active participator in every political movement in Madras. When at one time the Muhammadans had held an attitude of antipathy towards the CONGRESS, it is the present president who, with the assistance of the late Justice Tyabji, helped to correct that attitude by the force of his own sympathy with the movement. We have no doubt that this time too his presidential functions will serve to establish closer ties between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The Muhammadan Conference too goes to show that the two communities have discovered the identity of their aims and interests, in that both recognise that merit should be the sole basis of rights and privileges. It is by the open recognition of this principle, we may venture to affirm, that the President has endeared himself to all classes of the Indian public.

Referring to the same subject, the VRITTANTA PATRIKE, of the 8th January writes:- We do not mean to suggest that these annual congress and Conferences do no good whatever. We do recognise that a periodical meeting of the educated leaders of the country must result in some valuable debates. But we only wish to emphasise the fact that the time for such lectures and debates is past, and it is high time we set ourselves to work and carried these resolutions into effect. We venture to suggest that such conferences in future years, if they ought to meet at all, should confine themselves to the consideration of the ways and means of giving effect to the resolutions of previous years. For, it would be nothing short of hypocrisy if our activity were to end on the platform alone. But more important than this effort at practicality is the need for thorough selflessness, in all movements of national interests, whether political social or religious. Not only the various communities that constitute the nation but the entire population of the country, Indians as well as foriegners, should be capable of discerning a certain community of interests.

beneath all their individual activity. All classes should join in exposing the shortcomings of public servants and popular leaders and thus root out all corruption, indolence and neglect of duty.

A leader in the Lokaprakasam, of the 5th January writes in English about the Twenty-eighth session of the Indian National Congress as follows:- "The twenty eight session of the Indian National Congress passed off very well at Karachi last week, though some of the most eminent leaders of the movement were unable to attend the session. It is as unfortunate as it is regrettable that noted leaders of the type of Messrs. Gokhale, Surendranath Banerji, Pandit Madan Moham Malaviya and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta should be absent at a time when certain Anglo-Indian critics have come to think that with the reform of the Councils the raison a'etra of the Congress has disappeared. An outstanding feature of this national assembly is the satisfaction the delegates had of practically witnessing Muhammadan sympathy and support in an unprecedented manner. To this as well as to the continued existence of the Congress there were references in the interesting address of welcome delivered by Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, which deserves careful perusal. He is of opinion that it is only through the medium of a strong and influential organisation as the Congress that we Indians could achieve our objects which affect the nation as a whole and is exactly to the point when he instances the status of Indians in the colonies, in support of his suggestion, Mr. Vishandas as well as the Hon'ble Nawab Sayyid Muhammad, the President of the Congress, touch on most of the Indian problems of the day, the former of whom welcomes to the Congress the Muhammadan brethren, more as a leader of the Hindus than as President of the Reception Committee. Mr. Vishandas then commends the resolution of the Moslem league adopted this time last year, which lays down self-government as its ideal, and co-operation of all communities as the best way to reach the goal. Every one will admit that amity

between Hindus and Muhammadans is the most potent factor for the Indian National progress, and it is extremely pleasing to observe that with the best of intentions a cordial and resolute move has been made in the right direction towards the rapprochement. Nawab Sayyid Muhammad, of course, quotes with approbation Mr. Wazir Hasan who said that 'the ideal of self-government, which the All-India Muslim League has placed on its programme, is an important step towards formation of that great nationality for the building of which all Indians are aspiring,' and deduces that his co-religionists throughout the Empire who are enthusiastic about it, cherish the self-same ideal. This marks a new era in the annals of this national assembly, and the present session at Karachi will long be remembered in this connection.

"Now Turning to some of the important points in the presidential address we find Nawab Sayyid dealing with the South African problem, the Islington Commission, India Office re-organisation, Indians in the Army, Reformed Councils, Land settlement and Education. The plain and statesmanlike statement of His Excellency Lord Hardinge regarding the first of these which evidently was made with the supreme sense of responsibility and sincerity of purpose, has to a certain extent softened the situation in South Africa, though it gave offence to a section of the South African public and the press representing them at home. The appointmentof the commission despite the unsatisfactory personnel composed thereof--has been followed by the release of the leaders of the passive resisters, and success may probably ensue by paying heed to the advice of His Excellency by accepting the commission and making the best use of it. The President's criticism of the India Office re-organisation Scheme sketched out by the present Secretary of State sometime ago, in the House of Lords, is worthy of careful thought, though it has created much fuss and adverse criticism in certain quarters

Nawab Sayyid Muhammad's address which breathes a spirit of moderation and insight is full of suggestions more for union and goodwill among the peoples of India, and he is to be congratulated to the success of the recent session."

Most of the Malayalam weeklies received during the week have articles referring to the recent session of the Indian National Congress written in the same strain as above. All of them welcome the new spirit of union evidenced by the hearty co-operation of the Muhammadans and the Hindus and stated that it is a clear sign of the realisation in the near future of the long-cherished hope of the formation of an Indian Nation. The Chakravarthi, of the 3rd January, rejoices at the policy of "United and rule" characterising the recent British administration of India.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.

For the Week ending 17th January 1914.

NO.3 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

-:oOo:-

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts) (k) General.

The confiscation of the Zamindar press.

7., The Indian Patriot, of the 15th January, writes:- "News comes from the Punjab that the Zamindar Newspaper press has been confiscated and its security of ten thousand rupees has been forfeited to Government the value of the Zamindar press is estimated at fifteen thousand rupees, and adding the two thousand rupees that the paper forfeited before it paid down ten thousand rupess, altogether twenty-seven thousand rupees have found its way to the coffers of the Punjab Government. It is for the Fiann-Financial Member to thank his stars that, with the menacing clouds in the opium fields, a new source of income is springing up in India. ....We do not know what the crime of the paper is,

the consequence of which is the forfeiture of ten thousand rupees and the confiscation of machinery estimated at twenty-five thousand rupees. (and the confiscation of machinery estimated at twenty-five thousand rupe) All that we need say is that enough has been done to bring about another Cawnpore crisis unless His Excellency the Viceroy, who has been already approached with a petition, should interfere. ..... Whatever might have been the crime of the Zamindar we will have put a poor opinion of the statesmanship that would, at this moment when the Press Act has been absorbing the attention of the country, enforce it in a drastic manner as it ever could be enforced. That a popular ruler like Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be responsible for such an act is all the more a matter for surprise. The Zamindar could have been proceeded against as before the days of the Press Act; and not until the YUGANTAR spirit, is xxxx unquestionably in the air would there be justification for the drastic application of the Act."

Educated Indians and premature old age.

9. In a leader under this heading the HINDU? of the 17th January, writes:- "In the course of the enquiry by the Public Services Commission in respect of the Engineering department, in Calcutta, an Engineer, Mr. S. Stapleton by name, who was said to represent 47 Imperial Engineers recruited in India, is reported to have stated that what largely prevented Indians being fit for executive posts was the fact that they got old sooner than Europeans. He agreed, however, that the deterioration in the products of the Indian Training College was largely due to the closing of the higher posts in the service to Indian trained men. This is perfectly true, a most woeful and piteous truth, which the sooner the Government and the public realise and for which the sooner suitable remedies are devised the better will it be for all concerned, the individual, the Government and the public. Indians have thus to acknowledge as one of the facts of their present

national life, that their educated men should perpetually remain in their official service as subordinates to European officers. On them should devolve as subordinates all the drudgery and hard work of official service; while Europeans perform the comparatively light and easy task of supervision and control. The lot of the higher order of the Indian public servants is bad enough but that of the rank and file is harder, and full of risks to their life and vigour, so that in the great majority of cases, what Mr. Stapleton says most unfortunately comes to pass. ......In the Revenue, the Judicial, the Police, and Educational and other services the same piteous tale has to be told about the Indian employees of the Government who hold inferior and subordinate posts. An impatient desire to rise quickly in the service, the unnatural and unreasonable test of efficiency adopted by the heads of department namely, the quantity and not the quality of the work turned out, and the nature and amount of the work expected of them all combine to induce the Indians to do twice as much work as is compatible with their mental and physical stamina or with the discharge of their duties to the family and the public. No adequate provision exists for leave or for rest, which is as essential in their case as in the case of Europeans, to refresh their energy or to restore their exhausted vitality. .... The result is, not merely premature old age, but dire diseases such as diabetes and dyspepsia, of which so many of the educated classes are sad victims, the neglect of their duties to their wives and children and a most unjustifiable abstention for those social duties by which every educated man is bound to his community."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The West Coast Reformer, of the 11th January writes:-

The terrorist movement.

"Unhappily, there is no denying the the very stubborn fact that the anarchist and terrorist movement still lingers in odd nooks and cor-

and corners of India, probably to the greatest extent, speaking comparatively, within a certain radius of the city of Calcutta. The Delhi bomb, the Alipore factory, the Bhadeshwar attempted outrage and the explosive letters may have all had a common origin or may be due to causes not immediately and directly connected, but that they all signify the presence of terrorism no one would undertake to deny. .... It will not be denied, we think, that in their zealous but blind pursuit of anarchists and political dacoits, the Bengal Police, even if unwillingly, have involved large numbers of innocent individuals in unmerited suffering and anxiety. ......Force can no more suppress anarchy than it can drive into the anarchist camp those who have no desire of their own to get there. .... We do not mean to say that a misplaced policy of benevolence should be pursued towards the enemies of order and progress, but it would certainly be the reverse of wisdom to impose upon society an excess of responsibility for the misdeeds of the individual."

,xxxxxxxx

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(K) General.

Indians and the industries in India.

19. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 13th January, writes:- In the course of a speech recently delivered by him at Lucknow, Lord Hardinge is reported to have stated that, though his Government was incurring expenditure on a liberal scale on the development of education in this country, he had his own doubts whether his object would be fulfilled. He evidently meant that there were not industries enough in the country to give employment to all the young men trained in the Colleges and Universities. We would put it the other way; that is, our young men have not the education necessary for their engaging in the industries already existing in the country. The industries in a country and the education imparted

therein must have a bearing upon each other. It is so in England. Germany and other countries and that is why industries and education are developing simultaneously in these countries. Young men there have every facility of getting an employment, either in Government service or in any of the mercantile concerns and there are also numerous educational institutions which train young men for these avocations. But India is lagging behind in both these items. The higher appointments in the Army and the Navy are blocked to the Indians, as well as the higher appointments in the Civil Services. All the important appointments on the railways and in the mining and other industries are in the hands of Englishmen. That is why there are no institutions in our country imparting instruction necessary to qualify one for these posts. The result is that our young men have to go to foreign countries to acquire industrial education. Though many of them are now doing this, their number should increase and the Government also should encourage them by giving scholarship and offering other facilities. If this is done, it will lead to a large number of Indians proceeding to foreign countries for having industrial education, and these will help to start fresh industries in the country.

South Africa.

21. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 14th January has a leader on the subject of the the South African situation, in which it says that some people are under the mistaken impression that the Government of India are to blame for the present miserable plight of the South African Indians. In the beginning the Government of Natal proposed to the Government of India as one of the conditions of the indenture of coolies that they should return to India on the expiry of the term of contract. The latter Government rejected the proposal as unjust. Thereupon the Government of Natal have had recourse to the levy of the three pound license.

tax on each head, and the Government of India have been silent on this matter, because they could not freely interfere in the affairs of the South African Government. The papers asks, "could the Government who have not acquiesced in the proposal to send back the coolies to India compulsorily, after they had spent the best part of their lives for the benefit of South Africa, have agreed to the imposition of the above tax?" No doubt, they have been silent, but it is no wonder, for even the Imperial Government are hesitating to uphold the cause of the Indians and to deal with the South African colonists strictly.

Muslim League and the ideal of self-government.

23. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 6th January, commenting again on the Muslim League ideal of self-government, says that it would if granted, prove detrimental to the Muslim interest, on the ground that the Muhammadans, being inferior in point of number wealth and education to their Hindu brethren, would have to become subservient to the latter, and would no longer have the advantage of approaching the Parliament with appeal for any grievance. It considers the British Government as the best of all Governments. It is at a loss to see what should have caused the young men of the League to try to make the Muhammadans believe self-government would be more beenficial. To refuse to admit the benefits of the British Government would be tantamount to denying the very existence of the sun. It is true that amongst the British authorities there are persons like Sir James Meston; but it is no less true that the number has also a just statesman like His Excellency Lord Hardinge, a fact quite sufficient to inspire the Indians with confidence.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Press Act.

24. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 12th January, expresses its approval of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held at Karachi that the Indian Press Act should be abolished altogether and observes that the Government will not be well advised in ignoring the unanimous opinion of the Hindus and Muhammadans embodied in this resolution.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

The Indian National Congress at Karachi.

26. The Desabhimani, of the 7th January, publishes the following leader in English:-"The 28th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Karachi on the 26th of December last under the presidency of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad of Madras. The gathering in the spacious wooden pavilion erected for the purpose was very large and representative of all communities. The special feature of this sitting of the Congress is that it has justified its name more than previously owing to the large number of Muslim delegates and the welcoming of a resolution of the All-India Muslim League regarding its policy towards the Congress and last, but not least, the presidentship of one of the foremost members of the Mussalman community. The change in the attitude of the Mussalman communities in India towards the Congress from which they had hitherto kept aloof is a significant and momentous landmark in the shaping of the future destinies of India. The realisation that the two great communities in India, namely, the Mussalmans and the Hindus, are to work hand in hand with each other for the advancement of the country as a whole has now come to them. Though it is a little late, we are sure that it is not too late. Though this attitude may be new to most of our Mussalman brethren, it is not new to the Honourable President of the Congress, as his influence has always been to

bridge the differences between these two communities, while his inclination has always been towards the Congress. In this respect he may be said to be a precursor of this new attitude which is to him as old as his public life. In this Presidency he has represented at no time any sectarian interest, but has been the advocate of a common understanding and a common standpoint between the various classes of the Indian community. We wish that the new spirit among the Mussalman community in this matter may grow and consummate to its legitimate fruition.

* * *

"Very naturally, the present sufferings of the Indians in South Africa was one of the most prominent subjects discussed in the Congress. The constitution of the India Council and the absence of any attempt to reform this time-honoured institution came under severe criticism. Various defects were pointed out in the present regulations governing the election and other matters relating to the Legislative Councils Imperial and Local. It was also complained that though the principle laid down in the famous despatch of Lord Morley regarding the recent reform of the Councils, the regulations framed by the India Government far from carrying out and advancing those principles have gone to mar their spirit and given room for discontent. Similarly it was complained that the recommendatins of the Decentralization Commission were not attempted to be carried out by the Government and that the restoration and renovation of the village Panchayats to look after their local affairs were not attempted at all. These are certainly matters for regret in the advancement of local self-government in this country and the safeguards and restrictions imposed on even the existing institutions of this kind are too many to allow of a free growth of popular element in them. The Congress dwelt also on the advance newly to be made by Government in their present policy towards primary education. The narrow spirit in which some of the European

witnesses gave their evidence before the Public Service Commission also came under the notice of the Congress and this spirit was deplored. The Press Act, though considered by Government as a safeguard, was said to be a blot on the self-respect of the Indian people and the courageous Government of Lord Hardinge was implored to remove this blot. One matter for regret is, however, that several of the veteran Congress leaders, such as Messrs, Gokhale, Surendranath Banerji and the like, were unable to attend this year's sitting owing to the causes beyond their control. On the whole, we must congratulate ourselves on the success which this year's Congress attained and the advance it has made in silencing the opposition of its critics."

-- -- --

For the week ending 24th January 1914.

No.4 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY THE INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Crime in Bengal.

1. The MADRAS STANDARD, of the 24th January, writes:- "One more outrage has happened adding to the notoriety of Bengal as the seat anarchism. This time, however, the assassin seems to have been caught redhanded, -- rather an unusual phenomenon with such outrages. Another phase of recent crimes that must have struck a casual observer is the change in the weapons that are utilised. The bomb has ceased to make its infernal appearance after the Delhi outrage and the anarchists are now using the more handy revolvers which they have little difficulty in securing. .... We have not referred to this painful topic with the view of taking the Bengalees to task for allowing the anarchist to live in their midst. That duty is being now fulfilled with a vengeance by many

of our contemporaries to whom the sight of the Babu has always been unpleasant. So far as we can gather, the people of their leaders are helpless in the matter so long as the Police are as inefficient and distrustful as they are at present. ... This is a question of the utmost importance in Bengal especially since the people seem to have been goaded to dislike the Police with unnessary house searches and shadowings. But, in our opinion, there is one another important question which should be solved before the Government can hope to use the Police effectually to root out crime. The lower members of that department should be made to take lively interest in their work and this is not possible so long as their prospects continue to be miserable."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The TIMES (London) on "The Indian Peril."

13. In commenting on the articles which appeared in the TIMES (London), on "The Indian Peril" the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 19th January, observes:- "The time chosen for the new series of articles is the time when the Members of the Public Services Commission are deliberating on the evidence collected by them. This is the proper pshychological moment to thwart their aims and to cloud their judgment. The key-note of the series of articles is 'No admittance of Indians to the Indian Civil Service.' ..... We have to ask in despair: 'Has the TIMES no reputation to lose? Why does it give currency to the barefaced lie that the reforms of 1909 have failed? The reforms of 1909 have been a tremendous success according to Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, Lord Carmichael, Lord Sydenham, Lord Pentland, and a host of other distinguished representatives of the good and worthy types of the noble and manly British race. Either this brilliant galaxy of distinguished statesmen, who have generously and chivalrously, on many an occasion, acknowledged the excellent co-operation of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, must be a set of low and hypocritical time-servers

that flatter the Indians while in their own country or the annny-mous scribe in the TIMES tells a mendacious tale to hoodwink the British public who according to his own confession, are blissfully ignorant of the truth of affairs ! Does the answer admit any doubt? ...... The reforms have been a grand success, and the Public Services Commission, whose dreaded report has called forth these pitiful effusions, is its legitimate fruit. For the sake of belittling the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, the unhappy writer is forced down to the above mendacity. But it shall not succeed. The suggestions of these very highly mendacious articles are an insult to the Commissioners."

The Situation in South Africa.

14. The HINDU, of the 24th January, writes:- "The temporary truce that has been agreed upon between Indian passive resisters and the Government of South Africa, indicates that the authorities in that country have climbed down from the high horse. .... The definite undertaking now given by the Union Government of initiating legislation is the direct result of the tremendous and soul-inspiring agitation that has been carried on by Indians with self-restraint, self-sacrifice and devotion which is unparalleled in the world, and which has brought on already untold suffering and entailed heavy loss on numerous people, who, in their love of their motherland and anxiety to preserve her good name, have preferred to sacrifice their all. ..... The lull in the situation that has been brought about is due in great measure to the great self-restraint practised by Mr. Gandhi and his followers in the most trying and provocating circumstances, the friendly intercession of Sir Benjamin Robertson, and the inspiring presence of Rev. Mr. Andrews, But it is nothing more than a lull and our painful experience in the past should warn us against any optimistic hopes about the future. ..... A high sense of duty on the part of the leaders of all the parties in South Africa, coupled with strong

strong pressure from the Imperial Government, may bring about something like an amicable settlement. But such a combination we are afraid, we are not destined to have."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

Anarchist murders in Bengal.

21. Referring to the ~~ø~~ recent murder of a Police Inspector of the Intelligence department at Calcutta by some Bengalee youths the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 21st January says:- It is really a matter for regret that these murders have of late become too frequent in Bengal. The victims are almost always officials in the Police Department, and it is no wonder, because it is these officials that detect such cases and bring the ~~n~~anarchist offender to book. What happens to the Police officials to-day may happen to the Magistrates and Judges tomorrow as these wretches do not seem to make any difference between an Indian~~s~~ or a European or between a good or bad man in wreaking their vengeance. One of the murderers in the present case is reported to be a student coming from East Bengal and perhaps the other offender also belongs to East Bengal. So there is no doubt that this anarchist spirit has its origin in East Bengal, ~~So there is no doubt tht this)~~ as the offenders in many of the anarchist outrages have been traced to East Bengal. Why should these anarchist murders and dacoities have their origin in East Bengal and why should the offenders in all these cases be students of colleges or other young men? Are these acting of their accord, or are they instigated to do so by a secret association? The fact that the offenders in some of the recent outrages have not yet been detected has, perhaps, emboldened these wretches. We know these outrages are causing the greatest anxiety to the Government. The people are evincing a great deal of interest in helping the Government to bring the offenders to book. It is ~~ø~~ very necessary that this secret association must be found out and the members thereof punished severely. The Government and

and the popular leaders should lose no time in putting their heads together secretly and devise a method for rooting out this evil. Otherwise it may cause serious harm to the country as a whole.

The Muslim League ideal of self-government.

27. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 14th January, refutes in the strongest terms possible the ideal of self-government recently adopted by the Muslim League, and says that what the Muslim community needs at present is education and not self-government, and hence deems it inadvisable to give attention to any other question than that of education.

The Press Act.

30. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 12th January, commenting on the Press Act, says that both Babu Surendranath Bennerji and the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahamthulla have failed to get this Act cancelled. The paper sees hardly any necessity for the cancelling of this Act, and says that if there is anything which demands instant eradication, it is insensibility and selfishness which are rife amongst the Indians. It disapproves the Utopian ideals that the Congress and some members of the Muslim League cherish of obtaining self-government for India. It says that neither the Press Act nor any number of similar Acts could interfere with BONA FIDE expressions of loyal newspapers. The fact that the Press Act has not been cancelled gives no regret to the paper, as it has implicit faith in the genuine sympathy of the Government and feels thoroughly confident that, if there is any necessity for the cancellation of the Press Act, the Government will do it of their own accord. It asks the leaders to try to establish good faith as between the Government and the subjects.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in South Africa.

31. The JNANA BHANU, for January, writes:- Jesus Christ has been born again. The Christmas was enjoyed as a holiday by all the Christian kingdoms in the world in order to celebrate the birthday of this AVATAR of God. The white Boars of South Africa would have also enjoyed this feast, as they profess to be Christians. But would they have thought in the least about the country where their Jesus Christ was born? Do not the Boers know that this Jesus was born in that very continent the people which are now being prevented by them from entering South Africa, are made to pay a capitation tax of £3 a year and are treated worse than cattle? If this Jesus who is their religious preceptor, comes to life again and enters the land of the Boers who count among his disciples, he will have to be prepared to pay a capitation tax of £3 at the end of every year and he will be treated with contempt as an Asiatic, who is ever bound to be a slave ! Those who brought about his crucifixion in those days are, in our opinion, far better than the hypocrites, who now pose to be the followers of his faith, but act quite contrary to its tenets, for, the former only brought about the suffering of his body, a destructible substance, while the latter are not only deceiving him but are also casting to the winds the doctrines inculcated by him.

What is the use of the Congress Committee and other assemblies which deal with Government measures?

32. In a leading article under this heading, the TAMILIAN, of the 14th January, says:- In almost all the public meetings held in India, it is only the measures of Government that are discussed and no attention is paid to the condition of the country and the welfare of the aboriginal tribes of this country. The reason of this is that the persons who convene these meetings are all of them now settlers and as such have no regard of the prosperity of the country or the welfare of

of its aboriginal inhabitants. They care only for their own privileges and seek to obtain as great a share in the Government of the country as possible. The most recent move of these people is an attempt to get the Indian Press Act repealed. This Act was passed by the Government in order to prevent the newspapers publishing seditious matter and creating disaffection towards the Government. So the abolition of this Act cannot be conducive to the spread of loyalty and the motive of those who try to secure its abolition can only be to bring the Government into contempt and help the growth of sedition. True loyalists can never be against such laws as are intended to suppress those that are disloyal. It is an open secret that there is no union among the people of this country and that actuated by differences of caste and creed, one sect is always being trodden down by another. So the popular leaders will do well to devote their attention to the remedy of the existing social evils instead of wasting their time in trying to oppose reasonable laws passed by the Government.

== == ==

For the week ending 31st January 1914.

No.5 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

-- --

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

~~(b) Courts.~~

(k) General.

6. The HINDU of the 27th January writes:- "It is with much surprise that we have perused the answer of the Government, made to the interpellations in regard to flogging by Mr. Sykes, Joint Magistrate, Tirupattur. ..... It would be seen that the Government express themselves as convinced that the report as to flogging in the case of Muniyan is devoid of truth and is false. The communication in question was published in the Madras Standard and the

The Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur.

Indian Patriot on the 6th December, and on the 8th Idem, in the HINDU. When publishing it in these columns, we pointed out that we had verified the truth of the information as far as we could, and that the communication was from five respectable residents of Tiruppattur, some of whom were alleged eye-witnesses of the occurrence. We may state that two of them are holders of two University degrees, one of one University degree, the fourth is a big landholder and Taluk Board Member, and the fifth is also a respectable man. We are left absolutely in the dark as to upon what materials the Government arrived at the conclusion that the statement made by these persons is devoid of truth and that the flogging was administered, not by Mr. Sykes, but by his peon. We think it is manifestly unfair that the Government should ~~stigmati-~~ stigmatise as untrue a statement made by respectable persons without giving them an opportunity to prove their statement. ... Under the circumstances of the case, the Government's conclusion will scarcely be accepted by the public as convincing, sound or authoritative. .... The Government say they have strongly disapproved of the action of Mr. Sykes, but their ready acceptance of the flimsy grounds, which are said to be the basis of the action, shows an undue tenderness to the susceptibilities of the official concerned, rather than a due regard to the prestige of the administration and the ends of justice. .... It is nothing short of marvellous that when public announcements of this kind are made and scathing comments published no attempt is made to contradict them until the Government choose to do so, who evidently choose their time for doing so, and wait for interpellations in the Legislative Council to set out the truth."

Writing on the same subject, the MADRAS STANDARD, of the 28th January, says:- "The answer of the Government completely denying the allegation that Mr. Sykes, the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, inflicted with his own hand 25 stripes on the person of Muniyan, a railway gang cooly sentenced to whipping by himself, should cause as much surprise to the public as it did to ourselves. .... The truth of the allegation was vouchsafed to us by no less than five respectable gentlemen, some of whom were Bachelors of Law. Yet the Government answered unhesitatingly:"The statement devoid of truth, the stripes were inflicted by a peon." And we cannot say that the Government would have made bold to make this wholesale and emphatic denial without proper enquiry and ascertaining of the truth. This answer should have been based chiefly on the statement of Mr. Sykes himself and we are loath believe that a civilian in the position of Mr. Sykes can be guilty of complete denial of the truth of a fact which took place openly in public court."

The INDIAN PATRIOT of the 28th January, remarks:- "There is another interpellation which directly calls into question the character of some of the Vaniyambadi Municipal Councillors. ... The question was asked by Mr. Kesava Pillai, It is a fact that five Municipal Councillors sent a telegram setting forth complaints. But the 'Government is satisfied that the allegations made by the Councillors' complaint are without foundation.' That is to say the five Councillors sent telegrams containing statements that were not true. We do not know what the defamation champions of Vaniyambadi will do in the face of this direct charge of being responsible for a false telegram to the Government. ~~Bu~~ But if Government is satisfied that the allegations made by the Councillors are untrue, Government must remove them at once. In It would be very strange indeed if Government should keep quiet. The Commissioners ought to be dealt with in a way that they should

never again make any allegation of an unfounded character against a European officer. And who is that officer? He is no other than Mr. Sykes who also, we find, was a target of an unfounded attack in the Indian Newspapers. 'Did Mr. Syke inflict in his office hall, with his own hand, twenty-five stripes on the person of Muniyan a railway gang cooly sentenced himself to whipping?' To that quest-tion of Mr. Kesava Pillai based on newspaper articles, the answer of the Government came:"The statement is devoid of truth. The stripes were inflicted by a peon.' We must say that we had the authority of half-a dozen very respectable men in Tirupattur, and we have asked them what they have to say in the matter."

The Public Service Commission.

8. The HINDU, of the 31st January, remarks:- "The sittings of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India in Madras have not aroused much interest this time because of the limited character of the inquiry into particular departments of the public service, the absence of a few prominent members on the Commission who were infusing some freshness and vigour into the examination of witnesses and probably the feeling that, after all, the results of the inquiry may not come up to public expectations. ...... We shall deal with the evidence furnished in regard to each department in due course, but from the public importance which attaches to the Indian Educational Service, and the volume of favourable European opinion which has been expressed in favour of the abolition of the distinction between the Indian and Provincial Educational Services, we shall confine our attention today to the evidence of Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of Public Instructions, Mr. Mark Hunter and Rao Bahadur Ranga Acharya recorded yesterday. .... Even though Indians may have an European reputation, they cannot be fit to enter the superior service because they would still lackthe 'Western Spirit Such an argument, we need scarcely say, defects its own object and even Sir Alfred Bourne, whose evidence betrayed his strange igno-

ignorance of the duties of Inspectors and his scarcely veiled contempt for the claims of Indians, found it difficult to maintain this point. .... Dr. Bourne stated that he would have Europeans as Headmasters of the model schools, should they be established. In another part of his evidence, he told the Commission that only second-rate graduates of an English University would accept the post of Headmaster of an Indian High School. So, the interests of Indian Education, for which presumably this suggestion is made, would, in the opinion of Sir Afred Bourne, be better served by appointing a second or third rate European in preference to a first rate Indian. This barefaced discrimination in favour of admittedly inferior men cannot be explained except on the ground of colour prejudice and Sir Alfred Bourne need not, as indeed his tenure of his office as Director has amply proved, claim any credit of having been impartial in the discharge of his duties and for holding the balance even between claimants of several communities. Indeed his recommendation that no Inspectorship should be conferred on an Indian, based as it is on considerations which ~~woudl~~ would not stand any examination, reveals his complete ignorance of the conditions of the country and its needs of elementary education and is of so flagrant a character, going in the teeth of the specific proposals of the last commiss on, that we should expect nothing but the continuation of a policy of exclusion of Indians from the higher grades of the Educational service should his tenure be prolonged."

VI-Miscellaneous.

The colour question.

11. In concluding a leaderon this subject the Madras Standard of the 27th January, observes:--"As we are of the 'inferior races' we have a right to be heard, and our views of the 'colour' problem should be worth knowing for two reasons: one is that they represent the other is that they are the opinions of a people whohad been in times,

long, gone by confronted with the same 'colour' question and had successfully solved it. When the Aryans settled down in the land of non-Aryan races who were 'coloured' and 'inferior' they did not resort to the simple process of extermination like the European settles of the Americas, but took those peoples in their hands, rid them of their vices and defects as far as it was possible for them to do so, and gave them a status and responsibility according to their fitness. They were not, like the modern so-called enlightened races, afraid of any economic competition of the inferior races, nor were they loath to allow them to reside in their villages and towns. They did not, on the other hand, advocate indiscriminate fusion of races by miscegenation. Thus they were able to live in peace and amity with the so-called coloured races for ages preserving at the same time their own individuality and peculiar characteristics. Even to-day when they have themselves become 'coloured by the mischievous effect of the climate, they have not failed to command the confidence and esteem of their fellow country-men. We, the coloured people, have our own ideas of the civilised habits and cleanliness of the colourless nations and do not want at all to get blended with them by into marriages and other means of social fusion. If the whites thi think it right to invade the lands of the inferior races an exploit them the latter have every right to demand free entry and equal laws and privileges in the countries of the former. "

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The recent political murder at Calcutta.

24. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan of the 28th January, referring to the recent political murder of an Inspector of Criminal Investigation Department in Calcutta, says that it is a matter for regret that the young Bengalees have become so heartless, that they do not

hesitate to kill even their own countrymen. Such deeds, says the paper, bring harm to their own country and ill-repute to their countrymen. Though the Muhammadans have also begun to take part in their politics, they have never been guilty of such crimes; and the paper feels confident that they will continue thus and never stoop to heinous acts. It asks the Government, in dealing with politicians and those who are seeking for their rights, to discriminade between the good and the bad, so that it may produce a ~~whol~~ wholesome effect on the loyal subjects. It hopes that ~~co-religion-~~ co-religionists will take lesson from those misdeeds and endeavour to preserve moderation.

The South African Government and the Indians.

30. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 19th January, comments as follow upon the situation in South Africa:- We regret to learn that the Indians in South Africa have decided not to give evidence before the Commission now appointed by the Union Government on the ground tha they are not satisfied with the constitution of this commission. They should bear in mind that even this Commission was brought in to existence only by the interference of the Government of India, and so they would do well to act upon the suggestion of our beloved Viceroy and refrain from standing aloof. If, as is expected by the Indians, no good comes out of the inquiry of this Commission the responsibility of adopting other measures to redress the grievances of the Indians will rest upon the Government of India. If our brethren in South Africa persist in acting against the wishes of our Viceroy, they would be alienating the sympathy of even those Europeans who now take a sincere interest in their welfare .

The Indian coolies.

33. The SASILEKHA, of the 27th January, in its article on the Indian coolies, writes:- It can not but be acknowledged that the Indian and the other Asiatic coolies had done much for the English

~~(and tjoer opimtr)~~ for their country. The English King and his Ministry have hence a duty to look for the welfare of the Indian and other Asiatics in the colonies. There have been as yet no disturbances connected with the coolies in Asustrialia. Should they try to cultivate rubber and cocoanut plantations, troubles are sure to arise. There is much land both in Western Africa and West Indies yet to be brought under cultivation. Buth the Transvall Government and other colonial Governments have, therefore, to consider this fact and desist from giging further trouble to the Indians. The white landowners would sustain great losses if the Indians Government should prohibit the emigration of the Indians to the colonies.

Political murders.

381 The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 28th January, in a leaderette on 'political murders' (in Bengal), observes:- "The question whether the perpetrators of the murders are also the inspirers thereof, occurs to thoughtful persons. If this is the work of only stupid young men it will die out soon. But if persons inciting to the acts are behind the scene, pulling the wires, the actors will exist so long as the wire-pullers exist. When the partition of Bengal was annulled it was believed that murders commited by anarchists had also come to an end. But since then many murders have been committed. It is impossible to attribute the murders to any particular cause. The innate insanity of the anarchsists may be the cause. The killing of the innocent is not in the nature of the heroic. In the present state of the country these cruel murders go hard not only with the guilty but also with the innocent. Murders only prove an impediment to the attainment of freedom while they help to bring about bondage. Even if we agree that the murders are advantageous, all men should denounce such cruel deeds as they are opposed to the Indian morals and dharma."

For the week ending 7th Febraury 1914.

No. 6 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

===

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The Public Services Commission.

5. The HINDU of the 4th Febraury writes:- "The Enquiry into the methods of recruitment to the various Indian Services by the Public Services Commission has once more brought into prominence the existence of a distinctly defined and rigorously enforced ~~xx~~ colour bar in respect of at least one department. As regards other departments the absence of any racial distinction is counter balanced by administrative arrangements favourable to the practical exclusion of Indians, but the strict adherence to the colour bar both in theory and in practice is to be found only, we believe in the Police Department. .... The unrelieved outrageous nature of this rule nothwithstanding, one should have expected that, owing to the great advance made in India in general education, the large number of well-built men belonging to the educated classes classes that are available and the tendency to recognise more and more claims of Indians to higher appointments, no witness, however reactionary his views and whatever his prejudices, would think of advocating the maintenance of this colour bar in respect of any service under His Majesty, in distinct and flagrant violation of the pledges made in queen Victoria's proclamation. Yet, this was just the thing that the Commission has had recommended to them on the very first day of their sittings in Madras last week. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, who was appointed Inspector-General of Police only a short time ago, in his evidence beforethe Commission expressed his satisfaction with the method of recruitment to the Imperial service, and would not allow Indians to compete in England. .... It is not possible to urge the ignoring of Indian clai

in a more open and ~~is not~~ less ambiguous manner. Mr. Gillman would not have Indians at all, though they may successfully compete in examinations conducted for testing their educational and physical attainments, for such a procedure would keep out Europeans. It is clearly absurd to say that while Indians are allowed to compete for the Indian Civil Service and are found fit for other high places, they cannot be admitted to the Imperial Police Service. .... It is fairly well-known that we do not get really good men from England for this service, as pointed out by Rao Bahadur Parankasam Nayadu in his evidence. But, it is the same old story, again -- Europeans would bar the door against Indians, but would gladly welcome Europeans, even of very inferior qualifications. .. Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent of Police was of the same opinion as Mr. Gillman but there is a great deal of force in the point he urged that the prize appointment of Inspector-General should be given to a police officer and not to a civilian as at present."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Anarchical crimes in Bengal.

21. Refering to the recent murder of an Inspector of Police in Bengal the Liva-ul-Islam, of the 29th January observes:- This horrible outrage is bound to be resented by all people in India, whether he is a European or an Indian. Even the extremists, who demand Swaraj for India are sure to be disgusted with the outrages committed by these anarchists; for the brutal crimes of these persons affect the whole of India. It gives room for the Anglo-Indian papers to call in question the loyalty of the Indians generally, though, as a matter of fact, these crimes are only the individual acts of a few having an anarchical tendency, whose views are not at all shared by the society at large. There is no basis whatever for the cry of these Anglo-Indians that there is still unrest in India. The reforms of Lord Minto and Lord Morley have extended the

privileges of the people a great deal and many of the higher appointments, which used to be held only by the Europeans before are now given to the Indians. So the grievances of the educated classes have been mostly removed and even the Province of Bengal is now enjoying peace, under the sympathetic administration of Carmichael. Excepting the criticism of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, there have been no comments of a seditious nature, either on the platform or in the press, which is effectively gagged by the Press Act. So it is futile to argue that crime, such as the one referred to above, are the outcome of certain organised institutions existing in the country with the knowledge of the people.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Indian Press Act.

25. Referring the resolution of the Hin'ble Mr. Surendranath Benerji in the Imperial Legislative Council on this subject, the VAISYA MITRAN, of the 19th January, observes: It is indeed regrettable that this resolution of Mr. Banerji has been lost by a majority. Mr. Banerji referred only to two evils arising from the Press Act. and sought a remedy for them. His first suggestion was that a printing press or a newspaper should not be confiscated with it the particular words, representations, etc., which offended against the Press Act being mentioned in the order of confiscation. His second suggestion was that it should be clearly stated in the Act that the High Court has power to stay for a while, the carrying out of an order of confiscation by the Government. The case against Mr. Muhammad Ali, the Editor of the Comrade, clearly establishes the necessity for these modifications. It is indeed surprising that Mr. Kenrick, the Advocate-General of Bengal, who found it impossible to convince the judges of the Calcutta High Court of the Soundness of his arguments in the aforesaid case was able to defend the action of the Government in the Imperial

Council and win the day. We are at a loss to know why the Government stoutly opposed this resolution of Mr. Banerji which after all recommended only slight modifications in the Press Act. Perhaps Mr. Benerji was at fault in having suggested only minor alterations in the Act, when the Public opinion was in favour of its entire abolition. At the Congress recently held at Karachi Mr. Bhupendranath Basu pleaded for the abolition of this Act and the annual gathering of the All-India Muslim League at Agra the same opinion was endorsed. When the Hindus and the Muhammadans are thus unanimously of opinion that this Act should be removed from the statute book, the Government is unwilling to carry out even one or two minor amendments in the Act and this only shows that the Government does not care to abide the opinion of the public. No one will deny that repressive laws are necessary in times of trouble and disturbance; But why should these be continued even after the troublous period is over? When repressive laws are brought forward in the Legislative Council, our representatives give their assent to them being quite satisfied with the explanation of the Government that these laws would be enforced only when necessary But these very representatives find it a Herculian task to get these laws abolished at a later stage. Even the strictures of a High Court have no effect upon the Government. So the cry of our popular leaders regarding this Press Act has become a cry in the wilderness. We have, therefore, only to approach the British public in this matter.

Christiana Hospital.

37. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th Febraury in a short article on the 'Christian Hospital', writes: The COMMONWEAL asks whether it is not a blot upon the boasted the neutrality of the Government in matters of religion in this country to financially help the Missionary hospital built for the purpose of preaching Christianity in addition to the administering of medicine to patients, when

(IN ADDITION to the administering of medicine to patients,) when it is presumably their duty to help similar institutions of other communities or assume a neutral attitude to all of them alike
-- -- --

For the week ending 14th Febraury 1914

No.7 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

(k) General.

======

The Public Services Commission.

8. The UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 7th Febraury writes:- "The recent sittings of the Public Services Commission have brought out how deep-rooted colour prejudice is. Two high police officers have said that the presence of Englishmen in the police force is highly conducive to discipline. This is, however, an opinion not warranted by facts. We must admit that to some extent English officers do succeed in maintaining discipline or a sort of it, but we must also point out that it is so because the Indian subordinates are sure that any appeal to higher authorities against the decision of an European officer would be of no avail, seeing as they do that a European stands by a man of his own race, though he may be in the wrong. The Indian officer is without such support, and the subordinates think that they can disobey the Indian officer with impunity."

Writing on this subject, the HINDU, of the 10th Febraury, says:- "The principle of recruitment on which the Salt and Abkari department in Madras has been run for over two decades, is to recruit a large number of Europeans as Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors, 'as Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners (who are chosen from among those in service) should be mean who have received the best possible education, of active habits and fitted by their training to govern a large number of subordinates and enforce discipline' -- qualities which, as was reported to the

former Public Services Commission by the Salt Commissioner, whose words we have quoted, were rare among those who have not received a European education. The practical consequence of this policy has been the total exclusion of Indians from higher appointments, except in one or two cases; and the 'best possible education' that was expected in European officers, was, as events proved, only an aspiration because, as a rule, Europeans who were recruited for Inspectors and Assitant Inspectors, and who were in time promoted to the higher posts, were very inferior men in point of educational attainments. ..... The so-called driving power and smartness of European officers very often means nothing more than punishment of subordinates for trivial infractions, meted out in ignorance of ~~Indians~~ Indian manners and customs; and very frequently such exercise of discipline is made to cover inefficiency of an incredible character. Indians who had put in several years' service in the department, with superior educational qualifications and who might have ~~instances~~ been expected to have acquired active habits, have been, in numerous instances, superseded by inferior Europeans, simply because they were non-Indians. .... The fact cannot be denied, however, that the method of recruitment of both Europeans and Indians to the department is little removed from jobbery, and that a thorough reform should be made by instituting competitive examination of the kind which was in force for Indians and which was abolished in 1897, for all classes of persons, as much importance being paid to physical fitness as is now demanded. .... A fair and open field is all that is demanded, and there was no disposition on the part of Mr. Brodie to deny this claim, altho ~~thom~~ although in the past, the local Government have been quite obstinate in excluding Indians from the higher appointments."

10. The UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, for the week ending 7th Febraury, observes:- "The COMMONWEAL, in its issue of the 23rd January, finds fault with the Government of His Excellency Lord Pentland because of their decision to increase the Government contribution to the Christiana Rainy hospital of the United Free Church Mission, Madras, from Rs.20,000 to Rs.40,000 the reason being that as the money is obviously drawn chiefly from Hindus and Muhammadans, no part of it should be given to a Mission hospital, which proclaims intentions of not merely curing the sick persons but also of gaining converts to Christianity. Mrs. Besant is now so blinded by her fury against everything Christian that she is of course unable to recognize the good and grand work done by missionary agencies even in spheres of activity other than religious. When she professes to entertain feelings of horror at the thought of money 'obviously drawn,' in great measure, from Hindus and Muhammadans, being devoted in aid of a Mission hospital, she has conveniently ignored the fact that the bulk of the patients resorting to this hospital are those very Hindus and Muhammadans on whose behalf she professes to speak. .... We are afraid Mrs. Besant's opposition to the action of the Madras Government has not been prompted by a love towards Hinduism or Muhammadanism, but rather by her antipathy against everything Christian."

The COMMONWEAL and Government grants to Mission hospitals.

12. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 13th Febraury, remarks:- "There does not seem to be a more distinguished officer under the Government of Madras than Mr. Sykes, but he is, we have no doubt being persecuted by a conspiracy of which Government must take due notice in the interests of the Civil Services. We find that almost every day articles very damaging to Mr. Sykes are published in the papers. It remains to be seen how many are founded on fact.

The Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur.

Perhaps a meeting of the Legislative Council alone will bring out that fact. But we must hold up for admiration the calmness of and stoicism of Mr. Sykes for Indians, for otherwise the attitude of silence in the face of false tales being spread against him, is comprehensible. The newspapers publish, with a flourish of trumpets about the respectability of their correspondents, particulars of a whipping case. The case happens to be false. Mr. Sykes never whipped the man himself. We are sure that the Government would not have advised Mr. Sykes not to seek the aid of the law against the people who sonspire to write falsehood about him. To Mr. Sykes' own nobility of mind is due this attitude of a public servant letting things take their course; 'God forgive them' -- is all that he would say. ..... To nothing but his love for local self-government we owe the singular instance of five Municipal Councillors who were detected having sent a telegram to the Government full of facts that were not true, not being pulled out of the Council. The telegram was a false presentment of things which would have prejudiced the Government against him. Mr. Sykes must have known about this false telegram of five lying Councillors of Vaniaymbadi. But did he show any temper? Did he insist that they should be proclaimed, prosecuted, perhaps whipped with his own hand, of course, out of consideration for for past friendship, Mr. Sykes would whip them himself, with his own hand, so that the stripes may be well and truly laid. Mr. Sykes did nothing of the kind. Remarkable man that he is he never even whispered about it. He kept it to himself, and the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council had to wring out the truth about the five Councillors of Vaniyambadi. The sin of exposing the failure of local self-government does not thus belong to Mr. Sykes. He has uniformly behaved like a prince--

full of Christian forgiveness. .... Mr. Sykes as an officer who tries revenue suits has become as famous as Mr. Sykes as a Magistrate and Mr. Sykes as a Municipal Chairman. Into every department of his activity the eyes are bent of men of education lashed to action by the sting of the charge of having told a lie. Mr. Sykes is before the lime light. How many has he wipped? Has he whipped any adult with his own hand? Could he have medical officers he wanted them? Could he not have sent for a medical officer and pronounced judgment in his presence, thus conforming to the law? Where are they who have been whipped? These are the questions in the mouths of newspaper readers in the North Arcot District who stand face to face with an officer supported by Government, and ten honourable men lying in the dust, who have to be extricated."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The deportations of Sikhs from Canada.

17. Referring to the details of the deportation of a Sikh priest and the attempted deportation of the wives and children of two Sikh colonists, in Canada, which appeared in the Hindustani, and the Indian Patriot, of the 9th Febraury, says:- "It is for Lord Hardinge's Government to enquire into these serious allegations. If England could not interfere with the government of its self-governing colonies, then the only solution of the Indian problem in the colonies is to make India also self-governing. Even the depressed classes in India could manage things better than South Africa or Canada. If they refuse to obey authority, they will have advanced as much as Ulster; if they bundle a man out of their territories they would be marching abreast with Canada; if they flog and shoot people dead, they will be following only the ~~illustratio~~ illustrious example of South Africa. There is no use weeping when Indians recount their grievances and simply saying that nothing could be done, or abusing Lord Hardinge when he asserts that something must be done. Leave India to Indians and they will show how to do it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(k) General.

The Public Service Commission at Madras.

28. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th Febraury, comments as follows upon the proceedings of the Public Service Commission during its second session at Madras:- Even this time the evidence of all the European witnesses was against the interests of the Indians. Mr. Gillman, the Inspector-General of Police, said that the higher appointments in the Police Department should be given only to Europeans, and that there should be a colour bar in permitting candidates to appear for the competitive examination to be held in London for entrace into this department. The Inspector-General of Police in Bengal went a step further and observed that he could not understand why the higher appointments in this department should be given to the Indians. On the otherhand, we think that there is no reason why these appointments should be given onl only to the Europeans, while there is abundant justification for these being held by the Indians. Not only does the law permit the Indians to hold the higher appointments in this department, as in every other department, but our late lamented Queen Victoria and the two successive Emperors after her have also made a promise to this effect. We would maintain that if the police officials are also expected to have education and status, it is better they are Indians . It is only the Indians, who are conversant with the language and habits of the people, that can effectively work out the methods of detecting crime. We venture to assert that, if the higher police officials in Bengal are Indians, the unrest tha that is said to be lurking in that Province will disappear gradually.

Sir Alfred Bourne was the first witness examined regarding the Educational Department and he was against the Indians being given the higher appointments in that department. In his opinion even such Indians as have had a training in England for two or thre years could not be given the higher appointments. He wanted that the Indians would imbibe the true English spirit and inculcate the same to the student population in India. Mr. Mark Hunter, who was the other witness examined regarding this department was also of the same opinion as Sir Alfred Bourne. But Professor Mr. Rangachariar and Rao Bahadur A.C.Pranatarthihara Ayyar stated that the invidious distinction made between the Imperial and Provincial Educational service, in the matter of Salary, status, etc., and the fact that a European lad coming over freshly from England was placed above an Indian, who had already put in twenty or thirty years' service in the department, were causing great discontent among the Indians. Rao Bahadur A.C.Parantarthihara Ayyar cannot hope to get more than Rs.700 a month, though he has already put in nearly thirty-five years' service and has been an Inspector of Schools for nearly seven years. But a European, who entered the service after him, is able to get Rs.1,000 a month and is plaeed in a higher position, though he is doing the same work. This invidious distinction should be done away with. All the Inspectors should be Indians for it is only they that know the language of the country.

Continuing its comments upon the same subject, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th Febraury, observes:- We have referred already to the evidence given by the English and Indian witnesses about the Police and the Educational Department. Let us now consider the evidence given regarding the Survey Department. Mr. Hatchell, the Director of Survey, stated that the appointments in this department required certain special qualities, which were inherent in the Europeans, but had to be acquired by the Indians only after a

special training. He added that, as the officials in this department had to take a good deal of physical trouble educated Indians did not like to take up appointments in this department. These English witnesses think that they can say anything they please regarding the Indians. But the Indians witnesses, like Mr. D.Seshacharlu, Deputy Director of Survey were of opinion that a good number of educated Indians were available for employment in this department, and that the work of this department did not require any special training in England. We hope the Members of the Commission will note the marked contrast between the evidence of the European and that of the Indian witnesses, regarding the appointment of Indians to the higher posts in every department.

The Public Services Commission.

29. Referring to the evidence of many European witnesses before the Royal Public Services Commission, who have stated that higher appointments, in the public service, should not be given to Indians, however educated they may be, the SASILEKHA, of the 6th Febraury, gives certain instances in which Indian officers have proved themselves to be as capable of doing administrative work as any European officer, and observes as follows:- (~~The greater portion of the revenue derived by the imposition of various taxes on the people of India is spent away in paying salaries and allowances to Europeans,~~) and ~~observes as follows~~:- The greater portion of ~~India~~ Revenue derived by the imposition of various taxes on the people of India is spent away in paying salaries and allowances to Europeans, and funds are not forthcoming for the spread of education, for the establishment of hospitals, and for the provision of good drinking water for the people. Indians may be appointed for half the higher posts in the several departments, and the work of administration will in no way suffer thereby. If money that is saved by this means be utilized for the purposes of education and sanitation, the Indians will manifest greater

loyalty and the administration of the country will become much easier. Nothing can be more strange than that Indians who helped Clive and others in bringing India under the British rule have been debarred from entering military service. There are many families of heroes in Northern India. Cannot the authorities train the members thereof in military service and make them commanders of regiments? The opinion that higher appointments should be given to Europeans is gradually gathering strength, and the number of Europeans who say that the Indians should be encouraged is decreasing. It is feared that the labours of the Public Services Commission will after all prove fruitless.

48. The TRILINGA, of January, has an article which purports to be an extract tracing the origin of passive resistance in the following terms:- For the past twenty five years, the South African Indians have been subjected to the misdeeds of the African deprived of their ordinary rights and have fallen victims to several sorts of cruelty. The Transvaal had been the first scene of such misdeeds. The people of this place had considered the Indians to be no better than the coolies, treated them on a par with thieves and adulterers, and subjected them to a system of registration All attempts to do away with such registration having failed the Indians under the leadership of Mr. Gandhiji, have vowed to go to the prison rather than live a life of subjection to the unbearable cruel and un-British provisions of the South African laws. Many including women have been imprisoned. The information recently received has been more horrible. The Police are whipping and drivin those who have struck work in the mines again into the mines as if they were so many cattle. The mines have been their prisons. They even be shot, if they hold out any longer without yielding.

passive Resistance.

51. The Jarida-i-Rozgar, of the 2nd Febraury, in criticising the article published in the London TIMES at or about the close of the year 1913, says that the allegations made therein against the Indian Mussalmans are altogether false and ungrounded. It says that the TIMES correspondent seems utterly in the dark in matters concerning Mussalmans and that all his knowledge of them is derived either from Anglo-Indian papers or from persons who like himself are deluded by phantoms of fancy. The paper asks if the correspondent can point out any section amongst the Indian Mussalmans that is engaged in intrigue or name any individual amongst them who has murdered any European official. Even those Muslim youths, says the paper, whom the correspondent has come across in London , are in spite of their national enthusiasm, completely free from such criminal tendencies. Islam is none of those mysterious faiths, nor are the Muhammadans members of any Free-masonry which eludes the vigilance of the Public. Their attempts to ameliorate themselves are not made in secret. The paper tries to emphasise the act that there is not a single soul amongst the Muhammadans who is opposed to the Government which has so kindly granted religious toleration. This being the case, it does not behove the TIMES of London to introduce obstacles in the path of their progress.

The Muhammadans and the TIMES of London.

=======

For the week ending 21st Febraury 1914.

No.8 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

The Congress.

33. The SASILEKHA of the 13th Febraury refers to the contention of some Anglo-Indians and their organs of public opinions that as the Legislative Councils have been reformed and enlarged, the Indian National Congress may be abolished altogether, and remarks that although there has been an increase in the number of members representing the people in the Legislative Councils, still the administration is carried on according to the wishes of the Government. Owing to the preponderance of the number of official members over non-official members, the latter have little chance of carrying out their intentions. If the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Stuart express themselves against a resolution, then all the official members raise their hands in token of their disapproval of the same. In this way, says the paper, do the Government gain their end and the opinion of the people finds no support. Under such circumstances it is but unwise to say that the Congress should be done away with. The paper concludes as follows: The Congress should not discontinue. It does not appear that we will be benefited by these Legislative Councils. There must be as many non-official members in them as there are official members The Governor who is the President should have an additional vote. It should be left to these Councils to levy taxes and to spend the Revenue. Now the budget is prepared and presented by the Government. However much the non-official members argue, great changes are not effected in it. Under these circumstances, to give up the Congress and to rely upon the Legislative Councils may be compared to the breaking of the bund of a tank depending upon the clouds.

For the week ending 28th Febraury 1914.

No.9 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General

European Judges in India.

19. The Jananukulan, of the 10th January, writes:- A European Engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills in Calcutta was sentenced only to a fine of Rs.150, by the District Magistrate of Barrackpur, for having kicked an Indian servant of his and caused his death. But the same Magistrate sentenced an Indian to rigorous imprisonment for one year for having attacked his own wife in a moment of excitement and caused her death. In another case, an Indian peon of Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor in Calcutta Police Court, lodged a complaint of assault against Captain Walker, the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur under the following circumstances. It appears a goat belonging to this peon was found by Captain Walker to have strayed into the public road and was taken away and tied up in his compound. When the peon learnt this he ran up to Captain Walker's bungalow and begged of the gentlemen to release his goat; but the Captain appears to have got wild at the request of the Indian and assaulted him. The District Magistrate sent the complaint to the Sub-Divisional officer for enquiry and report, and the latter seems to have reported that, though it was true that the Indian was hit by the Captain, the latter was justified in doing so, as the Indian provoked him awfully by using the most abusive language. On this report, the District Magistrate dismissed the complaint of the Indian. In a case of theft; Mr. Sykes, the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, sentenced the offender to receive 25 stripes and also carried out the sentence himself in a most harrowing manner. It appears that this is not the first time Mr. Sykes has carried out sentence of whipping by his

own hand. In a recent case in which one Mr. H.M. Gibson was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, by the Jagirdar of Arni with having kicked and beaten him, the accused was let off with a fine of Rs.50, in the face of his own admission that he kicked the Jaghirdar.

All these cases clearly prove that the European Magistrates are always lenient towards European offenders and unnecessarily severe towards Indian offenders. If the administration of justice is not impartial and the nature of the punishement inflicted upon the offenders varies with their colour and not with the gravity or otherwise the offences committedby them, it will greately impede the growth of a friendly feeling between the Europeans and the Indians.

Mr. Sykes and whipping.

20. The GNANABHANU, for the Febraury, comments as follows upon the action of Mr. Sykes, the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, in having carried out a sentence of whipping with his own hand:- A question was asked at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council regarding the conduct of Mr. Sykes in this manner, and it was stated in reply that the facts communicated to the papers about this affair were not true. Now a doubt arises in our mind. Is the Government trying to shelve the whole matter by uttering a lie; or have the gentlemen, who communicated this information to the papers, made a false statement? If their statement was false have not the Madras papers committed theserious offence of publishing false news, thereby staining the reputation of a European official? These doubts can be cleared only in a Court of Law. But who is going to take this matter before a Court of Law?

The statement by the Government that is true that, in some cases, Mr. Sykes has carried out a sentence of whipping with his own hand on boys and that he has done it only in the interests of

these boys shows that Mr. Sykes is an expert in whipping. If a college is opened by the Government in which lessons are given in the art of whipping offenders, Mr. Sykes will only be too glad to be the Principal of such an institution. We wish the Government makes a rule that all men who pass the Indian Civil Service examination should also obtain a degree in medicine, as the people will then have no room to complain that Magistrates of the stamp of Mr. Sykes inflict a sentence of whipping without having a doctor by their side.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Indian Press Act.

26. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 16th Febraury, writes:- The way in which this Act is being enforced ~~is causing dissatisfaction throughout the country. Even though~~ is causing dissatisfaction throughout the country. Even though the speech of Sir Reginal Craddock in the Imperial Council clearly showed that it was not the intention of the Government to enlarge the powers of the Magistrates and curtail the liberty of the press by means of this Act, the current events in the Punjab clearly prove that this Act is being enforced most unsympathetically. This Act came into existance at a time when the whole country was seething with unrest and every one expected that it would be abolished soon after order was restored. It is really regrettable that it should be made to operate even now, when the whole country is quiet. The prosecutions which were launched under this Act, have not gone in vain; for the editors in almost every case were convicted, where is the necessity for this law still? As long as this Act continues in the Statute Book, the newspapers will not be able to exercise their privileges freely. Either this law should be abolished altogether, or it should be altered in its main provisions. If even this is not possible, the power of enforcing it should rest with the Government of India, The case of an Urdu paper in Amritsar, which has been asked to furnish security by the District Magistrate,

on the ground that it replied to a pamphlet issued by a Missionary grossly abusing the Muhammadan religion, can be quoted as an instance to prove that the District Magistrates do not enforce this Act impartially. In this case, the District Magistrate has chosen to ignore altogether the provocation given to the Muhammadans by the Pamphlet of the missionary and has called upon the editor of a Muhammadan paper to furnish security for having replied to that pamphlet. There will be no room for such partial decisions, if the power of enforcing this Act is in the hands of the Government of India. We hope the Government will bestow its attention upon this subject.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in South Africa.

37. The SWADESAMITRAN* of the 20th Febraury, reports an enlightened Muhammadn to have addressed the following letter to an English friend of his regarding the South African situation:-"The whites of Natal have raised their country to its present condition by inducing the Indian labourers to proceed to their country in the false hope of getting liberal wages. They now deny all their former promises and want to drive away the Indians from Natal. If they succeed in doing so, it will eventually place both the Colonial and the British Governments in a difficult position. If the grievances of my brethren in the Transvaal are not redressed, the Darbar held at Delhi by His Majesty the King-Emperor, with the object of satisfying the Indians and acquiring their confidence will prove quite useless. His Majesty should attach primary importance to the privileges of his Indian subjects, and he is therefore not justified in saying that he cannot interfere in the internal affairs of a self-governing colony. It is not too much to say that the magnanimous statements recently made by Lord Hardinge regarding the condition of my countrymen in the Trans-

vaal have gone a great way in soothing the ruffled feelings of the people. Had it not been for these statements, the feeling in the country would have become so intense that the popular leaders might have found it difficult to control the ordinary people. The South African whites should not have been granted SWARAJ, without the rights of the Indians in the Colony having been safeguarded. The British Ministers knew then alone that there would be some trouble regarding the Indians. But they never anticipated that it would excite so much feeling in India and perhaps thought that it would be easily managed. The British Government chose to ignore the rights of my countrymen, in order to remove certain disadvantages which it was labouring under ~~the~~ in South Africa and now it is reaping the fruits of its folly. England should no longer hesitate to repair the mischief. If she fails to do so, the responsibility for any further difficulties that may arise will rest solely upon her. You should ~~(please)~~ realize all this and impress upon your Ministers the necessity of justice beind done to the Indians at any cost. Unjust acts rebound only on those who commit them."

Europeans and Indians.

43. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th Febraury, says that in a case in which an Indian High Court Vakil claimed damages to the extent of Rs.60,000 from Mr. Donaldson, a Railway Engineer, who assaulted him, the latter apologised, upon which the complainant withdrew his case. But says the paper, the drama did not end there. The European community in the town of Gazipore boycotted him and ceased to attend dinners to which he was invited. They left off attending meetings of the Masonic Lodge of which the complainant is the Secretary. Perhaps it is the wish of the Europeans that ~~the wish of the Europeans that~~ the Indians should bear patiently their insults. If an Indian insults a European, it is perhaps a big crime. The stationmaster, who as a witness spoke the truth, had to resign his appointment. This illustrates, says the paper, with what

scant courtesy the Europeans treat the Indians, and what little love they cherish for justice.

======

For the week ending 7th March 1914.

No.10 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

8. The INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 5th March, observes:-

Indian medical students in England.

"The full text of the resolutions which the European Medical students have passed, and as a protest against which the lond endured grievances of the Lahore Medical College students culminated in a strike, must make the blood of every Indian boil. ..... They are not men but beasts that would not resent such terrible calumny. Every medical institution in India ought to send its protest against this. The Officers of the Indian Medical Service who eat our salt ought to stand by our young men in this sad hour of brutal mortification. In the name of the Indian Medical Service, a severely worded representation against such open libels against our young students ought to have gone long long ago. Does he call himself a teacher of students and yet would not be glowing with indignation at this gratuitous abuse?"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

14. A correspondent to the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th March writes as follows:- Mr.

~~Sykes, the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, awad~~

Whipping.

Sykes the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur awarded a sentence of whipping to three boys and took upon himself the responsibility of carrying out the sentence himself without having a doctor by his side to advise him about the physical condition of the criminal.

There is no other civilian Magistrate like him . He passed similar sentence on one of the plague camp warders and executed the sentence himself without a doctor, which is very dangerous. The punishment of whipping has been abolished in Europe excepting Russia. The correspondent concludes his letter with a brief history of the various phases through which corporal punishment has passed in India.

(h) Railways.

Indians and appointments on the Railways.

20. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 2nd March, reproduces the substance of the comments of the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th Febraury, on the reply given by Mr. Neville Priestly, the Agent of the South Indian Railway, to an address presented to him by the Railway employees at Trichinopoly, and observes:- It is a notorious fact that the Indians are not given the higher appointments on the Railways and that is why educated Indians do not get into the Railway service. The majority of the ticket collectors and guards on all the Railways in India are uneducated soldiers and Eurosians, while all the responsible appointments are given to the Indians. But the latter are not paid so liberally as the former. Thus the pay of an appointment is made to depend upon the race and colour of the man who holds it and not upon the importance of the work turned out by him. This is very unfair. The income of the Railways in India is contributed mostly by the Indians, and it will therefore give them great satisfaction if a larger number of Indians are employed on these Railways than is the case now. We hope the Government will note this.

42. The LOKOPAKARI, of the 2nd March says:- The condition of Indians in the British Colonies is becoming more and more irksome.

The condition of Indians in foreign countries.

As the British Government is quietly allowing this state of affairs to continue, without making any attempt to redress the grievances of the Indians, even the foreign Governments have begun to treat the Indians with contempt. We learn that the Indians in Portuguese Africa are subjected to as many hardships as those in South Africa. The Government of India should immediately interfere and take steps to prevent the Indians in Portuguese Africa being treated like this. Though the British Government is unable to have any control over the actions of colonies subject to its rule, it can boldly interfere in the case of a foreign Government.

For the week ending 14th March 1914.

No.11 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

(e) Local and Municipal.

18. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 7th March, says that in reply to a question in the Madras Legislative Council regarding the conduct of Mr. Sykes, the Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, the Government have stated that the allegations made against him in the Press and in the report of the Municipal Councillors were false. But it does not seem that the Government have taken any action against those who made such false allegations. This is very regrettable says the paper. In Vaniyambadi, a certain Muhammadan put up a marriage pandal after obtaining a license. But two Municipal servants entered the pandal and threatened to charge him with having erected it without a license. He brought a complaint against them in the Sub-Magistrate's Court. On the date to which the case was posted, he was told that the records concerning the case were

Mr. Sykes.

sent to the Joint Magistrate, who is the Municipal Chairman and tht the date of hearing would be announced later.on. But subsequently he received a summons, asking him to present himself before theSub-Magistrate to answer to a criminal charge brought against himxx by one of the two municipal servants. He obeyed the summons but stated that the case in question and the one that he had previously brought against the two men were connected with each other and requested the Magistrate to hear the two cases together. The Magistrate sternly refused to do so. The paper concludes as follows:- Is it strange to suppose that Mr. Sykes is at the bottom of this curious affair? Fearing that the complaint of the Muhammadan may also be declared false, we pray that the Government may institute a thorough and public enquiry into the matter, ascertain the truth and bring the offenders to book.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilk Will the Malay states also become another South Af Africa?

37. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 5th March, writes:- We understand that the European merchants and the Government officials in the Malay States are agitating against the appointment of Indians in the service of the States, on the ground that the aboriginal tribes of the place find it impossible to get employment, owing to the influx of Indians in both the commercial concerns and Government service. If this agitation proves succ successful, the Indians can go to the Malay States only to work as labourers, and cannot hope to have any other employment there. But fortunately, for us, the Malay states do not form an independent colony like South Africa, and so there will be nothing wrong in the Government of India and the Secretary of State interfering in time to prevent any such mischief as is contemplated. We hope this will be done as early as possible.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 6th March, observes:- We learn that the Commission, appointed to inquire and report upon the desirability of allowing the immigration of Asiatics into Canada, has recommended the prohibition of such immigration on the ground that the people of Canada cannot mix with the Asiatics. This recommendation will affect the Indians very much. When the people of every country have the privilege of settling in India permanently, the hardships suffered by our countrymen in the British Colonies are gradually incrèasing.

xx Asiatics in Canada.

40. The SASILEKHA of the 6th March, writes as follows:- The Europeans were loving Indians formerly when they were not educated in English. But now that the Indians pass examinations and rise in eminence, the Europeans are growing more and more jealous. We regret to learn that in England, the authorities of the various colleges do not admit Indians into them. It appears that in Lahore and Agra the English Professors of the Medical Colleges do not teach Indian students with all their heart. In India professorships in Medical Colleges are conferred on Europeans only, and not on Indians, however able they may be. These European gentlemen do not teach the Indians properly out of jealousy, and when Indians, sell away their property, and with the help of the proceeds manage to go to England, they do not get admission into the schools there. The Indians are, therefore, obliged to take up small appointments, work under the elbow of the Europeans, and earn their livelihood.

Hatred towards the Indians.

For the week ending 21st March 1914.

No.12 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The death of a cooly in Coorg.

9. Referring to a letter from a correspondent, giving details of a case in which a cooly was killed, after being assaulted by a planter, the MADRAS STANDARD, of the 18th March observes:- "The Indian spleen seems to be a special creation. It is extremely britle and especially at the touch of a European's foot, it goes to pieces. This is, however, a matter for medical reasearch but judicial decisions and executive views in this country have on many occasions enunciated this theory. Lately, there was an instance of it. Our correspondent at Coorg, whose letter is published elsewhere, reports a typical case of much interest. Mr. J.A.Graham , Superintendent of Haleri Estate in Coorg, lost his temper, as many do, and kicked his cartman -- an exercise in which some Anglo-Indians in this country take a delight. As the result of this pleasant pastime, the cartman was clean bowled over and soon after he 'croaked.' That was a pity. It turned out, we are told, an enquiry by the police and the District Magistrate, that the cartman had an enlarged spleen, which he had no business to have, and died accidentally from its rupture. Probably, it was argued that an enlarged spleen was an accident, the Sahib's loss of temper another accident and the kick, an involuntary motion of the leg, was a third accident. Thus by a series of accidents, the man died, an accurrence which stands on a par with 'the act of God'. .... Will the Government of India look into this matter? Our correspondent's remarks are likely to be regarded in higher quarters as merely emotional. In effect, he says to use an oft-quoted passage:- 'Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?.... If you prick us do we not bleed?'

and ~~xx~~ perhaps, he would add, 'If you kick us do we not die?' All this might be a maudlin sentiment, but it is hard to repress it in a case like this."

For the week ending 28th March 1914.

No.13 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS

Indians in Canada and British Columbia.

6. The Andhrapatrika, of the 18th March, says that there is a great difference between the treatment offered to the Indians and that offered to the Chinese and the Japanese in British Columbia and Canada. Of late the position of the Indians has become very miserable. An Indian priest was expelled from the country with the permission of the emigration agent. The authorities in British Columbia have made certain laws by virtue of which they admit the Chinese and the Japanese freely into their country, and refuse free admission to the British Indian subjects. If the laws applied equally to all Asiatics, nobody can have any cause for complaint, but this difference of treatments, says the paper, cannot but rouse the indignation of the Indians.

=====

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General

The South African Indians.

25. Referring to a recent speech of Lord Ampthill on the South African question, the ANDHRA- ~~PRAKASIKA, of the 21st March, hopes that His Majesty, his minis~~ PRAKASIKA of the 21st March, hopes that His Majesty, his ministers and the members of Parliament will see that the South African Government do not subject the British Indian subjects to disabilities any more, and advise the Government of India to repeal the Emigration Act. It prays that they will follow Lord Ampthill's suggestions and maintain their ancient traditions.

The Europeans and the Indians.

36. Referring to the statement of Lord Willingdom, the Governor of Bombay, in a speech delivered by him at a dinner given to him by the Corporation of Bombay that the Europeans and the Indians should have mutual respect and confidence and that both these communities should work hand in hand, if the Indin Empire is to prosper in all ways, the SWADESAMITRAN? of the 16th March, says: This is the opinion of all well-intentioned people both in India and in England. But it is regrettable that the Governmnt of India is not conducted in such a way as to give effect to this opinion. The British people and the Indians are not treated in the same manner. The Government thinks that the British people are better than the Indians. The latter are thought to be undeserving of several privileges, which are therefore denied to them. The Indians are deemed to be barbarians and prevented from setting foot in the British Colonies. The possession of India contributes, in no small degree to the prestige of the British Empire in the world, and yet the British Ministers are powerless in the matter of protecting the Indians and securing for them proper treatment as British subjects.

======

For the week ending 4th April 1914.

No.14 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

Canada.

9. Referring to the disabilities of the Indians in Canada and to the action of the authorities there in sending away an Indian religious preceptor from the country on the alleged charge of sedition, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th March, says that the Indians could never bring themselves to believe that he was guilty of any sedition. They contend that if he was guilty the fact must be proved and he must be convicted. The

The Canadian Government allow some Asiatics to enter the country but not the others. To put an end to this difference of treatment the Canadian Government, says the paper, should once again institute an enquiry into the question of emigration. It is improper that the loyal Indians subject to the same Imperial Government as the Canadians themselves should be treated differently from others. The Canadians should settle the above question by entering into a covenant with the Indians in Canada as they have done with certain other Asiatic nations.

(k) General.

What England has done for us to win our loyalty.

23. In a leader under this heading, the HINDU NESAN, of the 30th March, says:- "Murders, robberies and dacoities, which were of common occurrence in India for a long time, have disappeared after the advent of the British rule and the whole country is enjoying peace. Even Mother India, who had to witness her sons dying in war year after year, will heartily bless the British Government for having restored order in the country. A thrill of fear passes through our body when we think of the invasion of cruel Muhammadan kings of the stamp of Muhammad of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori. The Afghan marauders, who passed through India in those days, behaved most ruthlessly and did not scruple to murder in cold blood whoever came in their way. It is stated that Muhammad Shah, the Sultan of Gulburga, once vowed that he would not sheathe his sword until he had killed at least a lakh of non-Muhammadans and that he retired from the field of war only after he had taken away the lives of five lakhs of people. People, who were always armed and carried their lives in their hands in those days, are now able to move about freely without any fear of mischief. The British Raj has not only made the frequent invasions of cruel foreigners impossible, but has also put a stop to the mischievous pranks of certain criminal tribes in

in India itself. Even the ~~barbarian~~ barbarous mountaineers have now the benefit of education and the rights of every individual are secured to him by means of legislation. It is a fact known to all people that in the days of the ancient Hindu and Muhammadan kings, the administration of justice was not impartial. During the rule of the Hindu kings the Brahman always got a more lenient punishment ~~(or a Hindu woman commit)~~ than a non-Brahman and during the Muhammadan rule, the punishment for a Hindu woman committing adultery was killing her by throwing a big stone on her head. The British Government has done away with all such distinctions of ~~xx~~ caste or creed and is administering the law impartially.

The HINDU NESAN, of the 2nd April continues its comments upon the subject in the following strain:- The old practice of inflicting punishment upon a person without any enquiry is no longer in vogue now every man, who is charged with an offence, has to be formally tried by a Court of Law, before he is found guilty of it and punished for the same. The Government is now taking a great deal of trouble to make the life of man happy. Several dire diseases with which the Indians are affected in days of old have disappeared now, as a result of the sanitary reforms introduced by the Government and the population of the country is increasing year by year. The intensity of famine has abated a good deal, as the people in different parts of the country are now able to have food stuffs for the same price as a result of the facilities offered by Railway communication. The irrigation projects undertaken by the Government and the post and telegraph system are matters about the utility of which too much cannot be said. Education has also progressed, though, compared with other countries, India is still in background. But we can surely expect much from the gracious promise of our beloved Emperor of Delhi. How can we repay the kindness of the British Government which has thus helped India to realise her own virtues and capabilities? All that the

Government expects of us is that we should be loyal.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th March, observes:- ~~The~~

The recommendations of the South African Commission of Enquiry.

The recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the South African Government to suggest remedies for the grievances suffered by the Indians there, were announced by Lord Hardinge at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. The first recommendation is that the capitation tax of £3 should be abolished and this will give immense satisfation to the Indians. The other recommendation that a law should be passed by the South African Parliament securing the validity of the monogamous marriages of Hindus and Muhammadans, will also be welcomed by Indians. There are certain other minon points on which the recommendations of the Commission are favourable to the Indians. But it does not seem to have made any recommendation regarding one important point, and this is the restriction against the Indian in South Africa moving from one part of the colony to another. We do not know what will become of this restriction when the South African Government begins to act upon the recommendations of this Commission. It should be admitted that, in spite of the refusal of the Indians to give evidence before this commission, its recommendations are characterised by breadth of view and wisdom, as pointed out by Lord Hardinge.

41. The PENKABI for January published the following as the

The wail of the Indian labourers in South Africa.

wail of an Indian labourer in South Africa:- A European chap who is as contemptible as a dog made a dog bite me. The wound is serious. Alas ! Look my hand and my back with your own eyes. It is not falsehood. The labourers working jointly have one thousand duties to perform. He made a dog bite me, finding fault with me for not having bought fodder for ~~xxxx~~ cattle. The rash Alke was fined one pound notwithstanding his defence and this is fair. But this

cannot be a proper set off for my great suffering. Forgetfulness was my great mistake and I requested that I might be forgiven. Whey should the ass, who does not know that one who asks to be excused should be excused, have the glory of a ruler?

Racial distinction in schools.

42. The HINDU NESAN, of the 23rd March, observes:- It is really regrettable that, when strenuous attempts are being made to establish amity between the rulers and the ruled in this country, by the administration being conducted on impartial lines, events should happen in some places, which have an adverse effect upon this movement. The European Medical students in London are reported to have recently met together and passed resolutions that Indian students should not be allowed to proceed to England for purposes of medical education, as they have neither intelligence nor character and as it is not desirable that they should be permitted to have the same privileges as the Englishmen, who belong to the ruling race. These resolutions embody sentiments which are highly derogatory to the Indians. Though we need not care much for the opinion of a few students in London, it should be noted that it is these students who come out to India later as District Surgeons and Sanitary officers. What benefit can the people of this country derive at the hands of these men, who are already prejudiced agains them, and how can they expect to be kindly treated by these officers? So it is very necessary that the higher appointments in the Medical Department should be conferred on qualified Indians, so as to spare the Indian patients being treated by these unsympathetic European doctors.

For the week ending 11th April 1914.

No.15 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

(Nil)

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Indians in East Africa.

7. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 3rd April, has the following remarks on the Indians in East Africa:- The Indians were the first to emigrate to East Africa, and they still constitute the bulk of its population; and yet the whites, solely minding their own interests, have passed a resolution in the new Legislative Council that one representative is enough for the Indians. We do not believe that this unjust resolution would meet with the approval of the British Cabinet but feel the advisability of conveying a timely and humble warning to our Government to move immediately in the matter, rather than sleep over our rights and then be put to many troubles to ward off our humiliation as in South Africa.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The Yadartavachani and the Government.

26. The YADARTAVACHANI, of the 10th March, refers to the Government order demanding a security of Rs.500 from it and says:- In the proceedings of the District Magistrate communicating to us the Government order, we are warned to be more careful hereafter. At the outset, we are at a loss to know why a security of Rs.500 has been demanded from us. As if this is not enough, we are warned to be careful. While thanking the authorities for giving us a kindly warning, we should be glad to be enlightened as to where we have been careless. Unless we are told where we had erred, how can we prevent the recurrence of the mistake? We have never gone against the opinion of the Government. We have read

through the articles ~~xf xx~~ in the YADARTAVACHANI from the time the Press Act came into force and we have not been able to ~~fixxx~~ find ~~plxxx~~ out one seditious line in it. We have either explained to the people and the attitude of the Government or pointed out to the Government the opinions of the people. There has been no article in our paper which can have the effect of creating animosity between the different classes of people. We are, therefore, left in the dark as to that offence we have committed under the Press Act to deserve this treatment at the hands of the Government. We humbly pray that the Government will be pleased to enlighten us on this point.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Press Act.

36. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 2nd April, publishes a Telugu version of an appeal to Government preferred by certain influential English gentlemen, against the Press Act of 1910, which appeared in INDIA. The appellants point out that the Act has been abused and request the authorities either to repeal it, or modify it providing the necessary safeguards.

Indian students in England.

49. The SASILEKHA of the 31st March, says that in the schools in England, not only the European masters but also the English students betray their hatred of the Indians. In a medical school in London, the students have resolved that no Indian should be admitted into that school, and that the Indian students should not be gran ed the power to dissect the dead bodies of the whites. When these haters of the Indians come to India, God only knows how much good the Indians will derive from them. The Viceroy of India has reduced the troubles of the Indian in South Africa. The paper in conclusion prays that Lord Hardinge will also minimise the troubles of the Indian students in England.

For the week ending 18th April 1914

No. 16 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The discharge of the accused in the Calcutta Inspector murder case.

18. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 9th April, writes:- Telegraphic information was received yesterday that Nirmalkanta Roy, who stood charged with having murdered a Police Inspector at Calcutta, was discharged by Justice Stephen on the Advocate-General informing the Court that the Government did not want to push the prosecution. Nirmalkanta Roy has been let off on the understanding that he should appear before the court again whenever he is ordered to do so. Our readers know that he was tried twice till now and that on both these occasions the majority of the jury returned a verdict of 'Not guilty'. Justice Stephen disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, however decided upon a retrial of the accused on the 20th April. But somehow the Government has thought fit to withdraw the case. We hope this affair will not be allowed to stop here. The Police and some passers-by arrested Nirmalkanta Roy as the murderer and put him up for trial and this arrest gave general satisfaction that the murderer has been found. The Government and the Police also thought so and gave rewards to those who were instrumental in arresting him. It is to be noted that justice Stephen differed from the opinion of the majority of the Jury on two successive occasions. This fact may give rise to the question in some quarters as to whether it is desirable to have a jury in case of this kind, in which the accused are charged with political offences. We cannot understand the reason for bringing Nirmalkanta Roy to trial again. Perhaps this may be known on receipt of further particulars from Calcutta. As it is now clear that the real murderer

of the Inspector has not yet been found out the Police will be blamed for having been remiss in their duty. The Government will, however, try to explain away the defects of the Police and shower encomiums upon them as usual. The termination of this case in this manner and the fact that the person who threw a bomb on the Viceroy at Delhi has not been traced will cause anxiety to the people and the Government. We believe there will be a discussion about this in the Parliament.

In commenting upon the same subject, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 13th April, says:- During the first trial of Nirmalkanta Roy, the jury gave a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" on the first count of murder, and they were divided as five to four in declaring him not guilty on the other counts as well. It was therefore surprising to all that the Judge did not agree with this verdict and ordered a retrial before a different jury. Even in the second trial, the majority of the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty" but strangely enough, the Judge differed from the jury again and dicided that the accused should be tried a third time. Judges are expected to base their decisions on law and they should not think that a person accused of an offence should always be punished. The conduct of Justice Stephen in having disagreed with the opinion of the jury in this case on two successive occasions has the effect of curtailing the liberty of jurors and is an insult to them. It is only after considering these things thhat the Government of Bengal directed the withdrawal of the case against the accused. If the Government had not interfered in this case, it would have caused great dissatisfaction to the people. Any one who goes through the arguments of Mr. Norton for the defence will clearly see that this case is a concoction. The Police of Calcutta having brought a charge against Nirmalkanta Roy without proper enquiry, the witnesses for the prosecution having broken down before the cross-examination of Mr. Norton

and the actual murderer not being traced as yet are points to be noted.

VI. MISCELLENEOUS.

46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 10th April, says:- It was resolved by the Indian National Congress held at Karachi last year that a deputation, consisting of some prominent Indians, should proceed to England to lay before the British public certain important matters affecting India. But some of our leading men seem to have thought that a deputation proceeding to England at the present juncture would not serve any useful purpose, and Sir William Wedderburn, our sincere friend in England, was wired to by Mr. N. Subba Rao and his advice sought for. He appears to have replied that it would be better if two or three leading men go to England now. We, too, think that a deputation to England now will not prove useless, and are therefore glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr.B.N. Sarma is leaving for England. Representatives from the other Provinces are also going and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is already there. So it will be possible for some representatives of the Indians to stay in England in the months of May, June and July and to point out to men in position the grievances and aspirations of the Indians. First of all they can represent to Lord Crewe and others the resolution passed by the Congress regarding the reform of the India Council. India will not be benefited much by reforming it on the lines suggested by Lord Crewe. The Congress has also resolved that at least three members of this Council should be elected by the non-official members of Legislative Councils in India. Our representatives should impress on Lord Crewe the necessity for this reform. The liberty of the press in India has been greatly curtained by the unnecessary restrictions imposed by the Government. Our deputation should plead for the removal of these restrictions. The abolition of the system of sending out indentured labourers

The Congress deputation to England.

to the British Colonies should be advocated, seeing that though there is a chance of the condition of the Indians in South Africa being bettered the Indians in other Colonies are still being treated as slaves, without any rights whatever. The deputation should also plead for the Indians in the Colonies being given equal privileges with the other British subjects there. The necessity for the separation of the executive from judicial functions and for the grant of further privileges to the Legislative Councils should also be dwelt upon. There are numerous other matters like this which deserve to be immediately brought to the notice of the British public and the Parliament. So there is no room for the question whether there is any necessity for a deputation of Indians to proceed to England now. We need not say that it will not only be useful but is also necessary that Indians should, as often as possible, be going to England, which is the seat of our King-Emperor--the country of our rulers and a place unparallelled in civilization and power.

57. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 11th April, writes, as follows:- In sentencing a native, a Judge of the Durban Court remarked:-

The Durban Court.

"You are a native and black man. How did you venture to raise your hand against your white master? The natives should know that as long as I have judicial authority in this Court, I shall make a point to see that the natives behave respectfully towards the whites." These remarks do not require any commentary. It remains to be seen howfar the result of the enquiry, recently instituted into the South African situation, will influence the opinions of gentlemen like this judge.

For the week ending 25th April 1914.

No.17 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

(h) Railways.

The riot at the Railway Workshops, Perambur.

3. The HINDU, of the 24th April writes:- "The papers, relating to the Perambur Workshops riot, have at last seen the light of the day, and we have never seen a more lamentable instance of the exhibition of the perfunctory discharge of official duty and callousness to human suffering than what these paper disclose, on the part of the Madras Government. ...... There have been repeated demands in these columns and elsewhere for an open and impartial inquiry by the Government into the matter of the loss of life and other incidents. The Government have turned a deaf ear to these representations, and three months after the matter was ventilated in the Legislative Council, we are furnished with a set of papers in which the connection of the Government with the matter is indicated by the word, 'Recorded', over the signature of the acting Chief Secretary. ..... It is needless for us to dwell at length upon the flimsy grounds on which the District Magistrate came to the remarkable conclusions that it was difficult to decide which of the European Railway men was responsible for the fatal shots, and that they acted in good faith in the exercise of private defence for the purpose of protecting themselves and their companions. The reasoning of the District Magistrate reads more like that of a pettifogging attorney than of a Magistrate determined to uphold the best interests of the administration of justice. ,....... We have every ground for hoping that the matter will not escape the vigilance of Members of the House of Commons who interest themselves in Indian subjects. The details of the Perambur riots case and the manner in which it has been mishandled by the Police

the Magistracy and the Local Government ought to receive due attention in higher quarters."

Writing on this subject, the INDIAN PATRIOT, of the 25th April, says:- "The Government have finally rung down the curtain on the sad scenes of Perambur 'the officials were justified in firing in self-defence.'. ...... We are not concerned with evidence let in to prove that there was danger and that the shots were not fired in wantonness. We know that no sensible man will raise from his table and make a target of human beings to shoot deadly cartridges from the rifle.

"But what the public have a grievances is about this summary method of treatment placed in the hands of large employers of labour. The Government must know when people are shot down dead popular imagination is exercised very much. .... Suppose the officers had no firearms. What would they have done? The workmen would have marched and demanded that their grievances should be attended to. That would have been the worst. Perhaps they might have at the heat of the moment given the officers a good thrashing thrashing. Murder was never the intention of the angry workmen; all that they wanted was relief and if they advanced menacingly it was only to overawe the officials and to dictate their own terms

========

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

British justice.

10. In noting the case in which a European master was charged with causing the death of a Muhammadan servant by kicking him, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 15th April, says that it is strange that in spite of the opinion of the doctor that the death was the result of the kick and was not due to any enlargement of the spleen, the jurors declared the case to be one of simple hurt. In

It opines that if there were some more of such jurors the honour of British justice ~~xx~~ would seriously be damaged. In priaisng praising the Judge who awarded exemplary punishment to the accused it prays that justice may be administered to all British subjects alike, irrespective of colour or creed.

The best method of putting an end to anarchical crimes.

28. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 22nd April, reports, the BENGALEE to have ~~wix~~ written as follows:- Confidence is an essential element in every transaction implying union. Even in our ordinary life, nothing can be done, if there is no confidence. The father has to confide in his son, the husband in his wife, the master in his servant and the king in his subjects. So if a Government is to be conducted properly confidence is very necessary. This confidence is indispensable even in a despotic rule; because those who are willing instruments in carrying on a despotic rule, will do their work only if confided in. It was recently pointed out by Mr. Chakravarthy that confidence was one of the most suitable methods of putting an end to anarchical crimes. The students, who showed a rare capacity for doing good during the recent floods at Burdawan, can be confided in and their services utilized for finding out the anarchists and rooting them out. Why should suspicious methods be adopted instead of utilising the aforesaid students who are a strong support to the Government and who are the best people to get rid of anarchism from the country? The ENGLISHMEN, however, says that, though the love which all these students have for their country has been brought out clearly, no clear proof is yet forthcoming of their loyalty towards the Government of India. But it is the opinion of many farsighted men that those who love their country are also loyal towards the British rule. Moreover loyalty is not an article to be had for money. It is a feeling growing naturally in every man according to his circumstances and environments. So we hope the Government will act upon

thesuggestion of Mr. Chakravarthy and, confiding in us, create opportunities to xx ascertain, if we deserve, the confidence reposed in us.

41. The ALHAMI, of the 19th April, writes:- What an outcry was raised just because the Wazu Khana of the mosque in Muchli Bazaar, Cawnpore, was razed to the ground. But no one dares to raise his voice now, although five pinnacles of the mosque in Lushkarpur have been demolished. This occurrence in brief is as follows:- The only object of the Port Commissioners had been to extend the harbour, and with this object in view, the Port Commissioner of Calcutta purchased, near Khizarpur, 6,000 Bighas of land in which were 15 mosques and 12 burial grounds. Some of the burial grounds were dug up and the bones of the dead were placed in a heap. It is said that among the graves dug up there were the graves of saints. On the 23rd March the work of razing the mosque in Lushkarpur commenced and four pinnacles were destroyed and the fifth fell down of itself. When the Mussalmans came to know of this fact, some of them appealed to the Magistrate of the 24 Parghanahs who stopped the work. Much unrest has been created amongs the Mussalmans of Calcutta on this account and every one is astounded at the conduct of the authorities. It is quite possible that if no proper measures are taken the result will be very grave. It is astonishing that the actions of the subordinate authorities seem to be more high-handed than that of their superors. The desire of every Mussalman is that the matter should be peacefully settled.

Demolition of portions of mosques in Calcutta.

42. The same paper writes:- We have heard with regret that Rawatji, a Jagirdar of Bhusia in in Chitturghur in Meywar, has closed the place in a mosque used for the calling to prayers (Azan). Likewise a mosque in Khatodia in Jodhpur, Meywar, has been converted into a temple. From a Muhammadan point of view no offence can be more heinous than this as the Koran itself bears witness to.

Prohibition of calls to prayers and the conversion of a mosque into a temple in a Hindu State.

44. A correspondent to the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 15th April, says:- At the instance of of influential white men in America, Natal, etc., the British rulers of India who are also white, passed the Indian Emigration Act. Under cover of this law, foreigners enter into an agreement with the Indian coolies in a language unknown to the latter, containing terms favourable to themselves, take them to foreign lands and exact work from them mercilessly. It is this Act that enables certain avaricious Indians to represent falsely the conditions prevailing in those lands, and induces the coolies to go there. It is this Act that is the prime cause of the coolies falling victims to the allurements of the ~~crule~~ cruel depot agents and leaving their homes to live under new conditions, subject to the unkind treatment of the Colonists. Generally all the white men are materialists. They are selfish and do not appreciate the difficulties of others. The Indian rulers are also white men, but being rulers they share the nature of God Vishnu and as such cannot but be kind to the ruled. With this hope, I pray that the Government will be pleased to be so altruistic as to repeal the Emigration Act.

The Indian Emigration Act.

For the week ending 2nd May 1914.

No.18 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Europeans and justice.

25. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th April, reports the Bombay Chronicle to have written as follows:- Some weeks back a European employed in a factory at Shamnagar kicked an Indian workman there so violently as to cause his death and this European was only fined Rs.150 for the offence he had committed. A European named Heath employed in the workshop of the North-Western Railway assaulted a cooly working under him so severely that the latter died. Even in this case the European got off with rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs.250. These incidents show that Europeans assaulting and otherwise ill-treating Indians are not punished as severely as they are liable to be under the law. Though the newspapers have been crying themselves hoarse on this subject, matters have not improved in any way. There is no reason to think that the number of such incidents is decreasing. As these incidents have the effect of wounding the feelings of the Indians, it is very necessary that Europeans committing such offences should be taught a salutary lesson and prevented from committing them again. The Government should show by its action that it does not view such conduct with favour.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The riot in the Perambur workshop.

37. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th April, writes:- Our readers are aware of the disturbance in the Railway workshop at Perambur on the 19th December last year, in which the workmen joined together and attacked the European officials, who in turn shot at the crowd of workmen with the result that several of them were

wounded and two were killed. During the enquiry, the Indian workmen stated that no serious riot had occurred, that no dangerous weapons were used by them and that they simply wanted to compel the managers to redress their grievances. The European officials, however, were alarmed at the situation and used fire-arms to protect their own lives, thereby causing injury and death. At the inquest held regarding the death of the two workmen noted above, the assessors declared that the European officials had acted in self-defence in causing these deaths and that they should not be blamed for this and subsequently the same opinion was expressed by the Police. In submitting the report of the Police to the Government, the District Magistrate of Chingleput said that he entirely agreed with their opinion. The report of the District Magistrate ~~of Ch~~ was dated the 25th January 1914, and it was disposed of by the Chief Secretary on the 27th instant with a single word 'Recorded'. On the same date questions were asked in the Legislative Council on this subject, and it was suggested that a committee should be appointed to enquire into this affair. But the reply of the Government was that there was no necessity for the appointment of a committee. This shows that the Governor and his Councillors did not go through the records connected with this case. If this had been done, a sympathetic Governor of the stamp of Lord Pentland would not have allowed such a reply to be given. An incident which involved the wounding of several Indians and the shooting of two of them so as to cause their death and in which other Englishmen too used their revolvers in such a manner as was likely to cause death, though death was not actually caused, has been closed with a single word 'Recorded'. The Government is so gracious in the matter of the personal safety of the Indians ! It is only in India that it is possible to treat the death of human beings as lightly as that of beasts. We have often expressed our regret that it has become usual to shoot down

Indians during riots. We admit that it may be necessary for Magistrates and the Police to use revolvers, subject to certain strict rules, for the purpose of quelling a riot and restoring order. Regretting, as ~~e~~ we do, that certain irresponsible non-official Englishmen should have shot some Indians, either through fear or negligence or an idea that they could use revolvers with impunity, it is really surprising that a Government, which is responsible for the protection of the Indians and which is bound to discharge this duty impartially, should dispose of such cases in this manner, without any anxiety. Is there no court of justice to which the Indians can appeal against the order of the Government of Madras? We hope that questions will be asked in the Imperial Legislative Council and the British Parliament about this use of revolvers by certain non-official Europeans. the Order of the Government of Madras in this matter and the idea generally prevalent that Indians could be shot down with impunity.

In commenting upon the same subject, the Lokopakari, of the 27th April, observes:- We learn that the Government has quietly accepted the reports of the Police and the District Magistrate in this matter, without making any independent enquiry. It is really regrettable that the Government should have taken for grante the words of the Police and the District Magistrate that the Railway officials had acted in self-defence in shooting upon the workmen and causing the death of two of them. When workmen in England create a disturbance, the Police do not use fire-arms against them but try their best to quell the disturbance, putting up with the attacks of the workmen. The Ulsterites have been committing several misdeeds in opposing the grant of Home Rule for Ireland. The Govern ment itself seems to be helpless in the matter of checking these misdeeds. When the Military were ordered to proceed to Ulster to be ready for preventing any riot that might occur, the Commanders

refused to attack the Ulsterites and resigned their appointments. Comparing the privileges of the people in England with those of the Indians, the later can be said to have no privileges at all. In England the Government directs the army to suppress certain seditious disturbances; but the Commanders who are responsible for protecting the country, refuse to obey this order. In India res-irresponsible Englishmen shoot down helpless workmen, treating their lives so lightly. The Government is causing discontent among the people by not making any enquiry into this matter. The cause of the riot in the workshop is the delay on the part of the Railway officials to redress the grievances of the workmen. On the date in question, the workmen seem to have gathered together only to represent their grievances and not to kill their officers. That these officers should have shot down the workmen, instead of calmly listening to their grievances, only shows that they attach no importance to the lives of the Indians. Even the Police do not shoot at a riotous crowd at the very outset. They do so only after obtaining the permission of a higher official, such as a Magistrate or the Commissioner. But in the Perambur riots, the Railway officials took the law into their hands and used their revolvers freely It will be causing serious terror in the minds of the Indians, if the Government does not enquire into this unjust conduct of the Railway officials. It will also lead to irresponsible Englishmen indulging in this human hunting as a pastime. The Government should therefore, satisfy the people by making an impartial enquiry into this affair.

For the week ending 9th May 1914.

No.19 of 1914

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION,

(k) General.

The unrest in India.

31. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 29th April, observes:- A newspaper called STATIST, published in London attributes the unrest in India to the poverty of the country and says that the best means of getting rid of this unrest is to improve education and industries in the country. As this will naturally entail enormous expenditure it suggests that the Government should borrow 15 crores of rupees from the people themselves by issuing bonds for small sums and utilise it for this purpose. This paper thinks that, by borrowing money from the people like this, the Government will also be ensuring its own stability, as the people would not like that the Government, to which they have lent money, should be subverted. But we do not think that the Government will act upon the bold suggestion of this paper. In speaking on the Budget, Sir William Meyer said that the Government was not prepared to borrow more than 5 crores of rupees in India. That is why it has been decided that the Secretary of State should borrow 12 crores of rupees in England. The Government is anxious only to increase the expenditure on railways, and it will never venture to spend large sums of money for education. The Government has been saying more than once that it will improve education; but nothing has been done. We have only to conclude that the Government does not take any special interest in this affair. It is a vain idea that the poverty of this country can be removed by laying fresh lines of railway. Forty thousand miles of Railway have been laid till now and the Indians still continue to be poor. There is only one way of getting rid of the poverty of the Indians, and that is nothing but spreading education among the people and enabling

them to take to industrial pursuits in addition to agriculture.

Indian coolies proceeding to the Malay States.

33. Referring to a lengthy communication said to have been sent to the Hindu by the HON'Ble Mr. T.M.Nair, detailing the various fraudulent ways in which poor Indians are induced to proceed to Malay States as indentured coolies, the Dravidabhimani, of the 1st May, remarks:- It is time the British Government which has acquired immprtal fame by abolishing slavery puts an end to this open seduction of Indians. Separate officers should be appointed to point out to the Indians proceeding to the Malaya States the difficulties they would have to labour under, after-reaching their destination. This subject should be brought up for discussion in Conferences and Legislative Councils.

Indian students in England.

34. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 2nd May, writes:- Our friends in England have long been complaining of the want of friendly feeling between English and Indian students in the Oxford University. The former are insulting the latter by excluding them from all associations started by themselves. Fortunately this feeling does not seem to have spread to the other Universities in Great Britain. It is the duty of the leaders in England to prevent the growth of this feeling and to establish friendly relationship between the English and Indian students.

Referring to the condition of Indian students in England, the LOKOPAKARI, of the 4th May, observes:- If the Indian students in England continue to be insulted and otherwise treated with scant courtesy by the English students, it will only lead to the former engendering a feeling of discontent against the latter and the British Government generally. The Government cannot therefore afford to ignore the existing state of affairs.

The British Government and Mussalmans.

40. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 4th May, writes:- It is plain that the Mussalmans of every country in general have a national feeling with the British Government, and they well understand that Britain is their sincere friend. But when it is heard that certain Ministers of the British Government do not appreciate this idea and even hurt the Mussalmans feelings by their speeches, it is a matter for wonder as to whether they entertain any confidence in the Mussalmans. It is, indeed, astonishing that at a time when the Mussalmans of all the countries of the globe have a general feeling of love and sympathy with the British Government some Englishmen are to be found, who instead of concerting measures to strengthen this alliance try to sever it by dint of blame and criticism. There are some other Englishmen who have openly tried to stain the Mussalman charcter by attributing to it the qualities of conspiracy, rebellion and jealousy. But thank God, there are also certain noble-minded Englishmen who are acquaninted with the real feelings of Mussalmans and who do constantly encourage them. It is, in fact, only these people who are the sincere friends, of the country, of the Government and its subjects. If there were no such people no sign of friendship could last in any nation or country. We hope that Turkey and Britain will soon conclude a treaty between them and then the Mussalmans will have an opportunity to celebrate the event. If the British think of it seriously it is quite possible that such an event will very soon assume practical shape, for its foundation has been already laid on a firm basis.

41. The ALHAMI, of the 3rd May, writes:- One of our contemporaries gives an astounding tale of the troubles given by Hindus to Mussalmans in the Zilah Basti, which is to the effect that on the occasion of the last Baqrid the Mussalmans succeeded in slaughtering sheep. Consequently the Hindu Zamindars began to give serious trouble to their Mussalman subjects. Their fields and houses were attacked. Washermen and scavengers were prevented from doing the work of the Mussalmans who were also prohibited from going anywhere beyond certain limits. A pig was slaughtered and portions of it were thrown inside a mosque.

Atrocities committed by Hindus on Muhammadans in Zilah Busti.

As the affair is under the consideration of the Government every Mussalman anxiously awaits the result.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th April reports the BENGALI to have written as follows:- One Mr. K.N.Babu Surendranath Bannerjee employed on the Bengal Railway was assaulted by Mr. D'cier of the same railway. The former preferred a formal complaint against the latter for assault and when the case came on for hearing, the European expressed his regret for what had happened and offered apologies to the Indian. The latter thereupon withdrew the case magnanimously. The Railway authorities on learning this, suspended the Bengalee from his appointment. But the European, who apologised to the Bengalee, is still allowed to continue in service. We cannot understand the justice of the course adopted by the Railway authorities. We hope proper steps will be taken to mete out impartial justice in this case.

Europeans and Indians.

58. The SASILEKHA, of the 1st May, writes as follows:-

"The musing of the Europeans."

Certain persons were of opinion that the people of Asia were quite weak and that the Europeans were born to rule them. But ever since the Japanese defeated the Russian army utterly the opinion of the Europeans has improved to some extent. They have now understood that Asia has some sap in it. Certain Europeans have begun to write saying that the world will in fifty years be conquered by China and Japan, if the English, the French, the Germans, the Russians and the white inhabitants of America do not unite and work with an increased army and navy.

==========

For the week ending 16th May 1914.

No.20 of 1914.

~~562 The A~~ VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

36. The ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 12th May, observes:-

The India Council.

The utterances of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and of His Majesty King George V at the time of his coronation, the constitution of the present-day legislative Councils and the despatch of Lord Hardinge, have given us the hope that the people of England will give India also a share in Federal Government the necessity for which has been unanimously recognised in view of the enormous ~~ad~~ extent of the British Empire. It cannot be said that this hope will be fulfilled in the near future; but it is necessary now to reform the existing political institutions and, to secure conditions favourable for their full success. If we want to exercise any control over the Secretary of State for India, we must be represented in the British Parliament. It is necessary that we should help him with our advice. When such help cannot be rendered,

~~xthe axthe~~

the authorities had better abolish the India Council. The Congress had impartially suggested certain changes in this Council. If they are carried out and India is represented in the Parliament by Indian members, there can be no doubt that the present defects in the administration will see their end. We hope Lord Crewe will graciously adopt these reasonable reforms.

- -- -- -- -

For the week ending 23rd May 1914.

No.21 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(K) General.

The students of the Lahore Medical College and the Government.

19. The Swadesamitran, of the 16th May writes:- Our readers are aware that certain students of the of the Lahore Medical College were punished by the Principal for having stopped away from the College and that they had appealed to the Lieutenant Governor against the decision of the Principal. A reply has now been received by the students that the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to alter or cancel the orders of the Principal. This will surely cause a great disappointment to the students. But we have not come across any instance in which the Provincial Authorities have alrered the orders or proceedings of their subordinate officials. Such alteration will be against the principle of the bureaucracy.

The report of the South African Commission.

36. The LOKOPAKARI of the 11th May, comments as follows upon the report of the Commission appointed by the S. African Government to inquire into the grievances of the Indians in the Colony:- We are glad to note that the Commission has, on the whole, recognised the justice of the claims of the Indians in South Africa. But the recommendation of the Commission that an Indian should not proceed from one portion of the Colony to another is an unreasonable one. This is entirely agains

against the settlement come to in 1911. It is really regrettable that the Commission has made no recommendation to help the Indian who are carrying on trade in Cape Colony and other provinces under a license. But, as we stated above, it cannot be gainsaid that the report of the Commission is on all main points favourabl to the Indians.

37. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 12th May, writes:- There are many kinds of recreation for the people in European Countires. Every big town has parks and open grounds, where the people assemble d a after the work of the day is over, and spend a pleasant evening. Many towns have museums, containing collections of works of art, etc., by visiting which the people improve their knowledge. There are also free liabraries, which can be utilised, with advantage, by the literate among the poor. But have the poor people in India any such facilities? The only recreation for the Hindus are pilgrimage to sacred places, famous shrines and festivals and marriage and other festive occasions in their houses. But these cannot occur every day and especially so in the case of poor people. So the Government and the popular leaders should devise some means whereby the poorer people can spend a pleasant hour at some common place after their day's labour is over. It is on account of the absence of any such recreation that our poor people take to drinking as the only pastime they can have. Every big town should have a park or other open-site near it where these people can gather after their work and spend time pleasantly. Free libraries should be opened in all important towns for the benefit of the poor. In western countries even poor people are accustomed to take part in games such as cricket, tennis etc., be made to have annual sports in every town, on the lines of the sports in the people's park here. If the Government and the local authorities afford such facilities for recreation to

Workmen in India.

to the poor, it will not only reduce the consumption of liquor by the latter but also improve their physique and knowledge. The labourers should be made to work only between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. In England and other western countries, they refuse to work for more than 8 hours, a day even though it is possible to work for a longer time in such a cold climate. But in a hot country like India one cannot work for a long time at a stretch. So ~~the Indian labourers should~~ not be made ~~to work for a long time at~~ a stretch So the Indian labourers should not be made to work for more than 7 or 8 hours a day, and they should be given sufficient rest af- after their working hours. The scale of wages should also be higher, if these labourers are to have sufficient food for their stomach.

The Congress deputation in England.

40. Referring to the interview granted by Lord Crewe to the Members of the Congress Deputation who are now in England, the Swadesamitran, of the 16th May, says:- In discussing the question of reforming the India Council with the Members of this deputation, Lord Crewe appears to have given an assurance that the views of the Congress on this question would be duly considered. Once they are taken into consideration we do not think they will be rejected. Both Lord Morley and Lord Crewe have a good opinion of the Congress. The former was the first British Minister who spoke about the Congress in the British Parliament. When Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India, he refused to permit Sir Henry Cotton, who presided in the Congress, to present him in person a copy of the resolutions passed by that body. But times have changed now. The misdeeds of certain wicked people in the country have induced the Government to place confidence in the Congress, and it has therefore changed its attitude towards this body. It is on account of this change that the Congress deputation was received well by the Secretary of State.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

42. Referring to the advice of certain Muhammadan paper that the Muhammadans should first of all remember that they are Indians and that there should be reciprocation of kindness between them and the Hindus, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 13th May observes:-We may believe that such advice will tend to promote the welfare of the country. In the absence of profound brotherly feelings between the Mussalmans and the Hindus, there cannot be true Indian nationality. The Muhammadan leaders are opening their hearts to us in token of these feelings growing among them. Unless these two communities combine with zeal, their friendly feelings cannot increase. Our leaders should therefore endeavour to honour our Muhammadan brethren and to secure their co-operation. The Muhammadans love gymnasia ardently. If the educated classes among the Hindus also join these institutions, it will not only give them strength and health, but also promote friendly relations between the two communities.

Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords.

43. In commenting on the speech of Lord Curzon in the HOUSE of Lords, protesting against the change of the capital in India, and questioning the advisability of spending millions on the new Delhi the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 13th May, observes:- The Hindus and the Muhammadans of India are gratified that the capital has been removed to the ancient and historic city of Delhi. Nobody here complains against the spending of millions on this new Capital, for it is not like wasting money on any useless expedition like the one against Tibet. Nobody ever feels sorry that the construction of railways which already involved the country in enormous debt, is not in rapid progress. Lord Curzon's utterances might have pleased certain English merchants; but they could never meet with approval of the Indians and their friends.

50. The SASILEKHA, of the 9th May, writes, Christians

Preaching of Christianity in schools.

Missionaries preach their religion and customs to our boys and girls in their scools . They misinterpret the religion of the Hindus and abuse it. As our innocent children are influenced by such teaching, the Hindu religion is seriously affected. To obviate this, endeavours should be made to establish Arya Hindu schools in all the great towns and villages. It will be ridiculous if those who cannot accomplish this cry out for greater things.

For the week ending 30th May 1914.

No.22 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

3. In a leading article on this subject the Madras Standard, of the 27th May, writes:- "One

The Public Services Commission.

painful fact has been disclosed, and persistently too, at every sitting of the Public Services Commission. It is that India is regarded as a career for the sons of middle class Englishmen and even as a dumping ground for mediocrites who otherwise would have to choose between a hand-tp-mouth existence at home or a strenuous life in the Colonies. The European officialdom was, at times, brutally open in the declaration of their views and clung to their privileges with a tenacity that despair and a bad cause provoke. .... We have another exhibition of self-interest over-riding the sense of justice and fair-play and this time in England itself. The British people had no detailed report of the evidence given by the Anglo-Indian officials in India. But, even the meagre summary of REUTER was enough to produce a nausea in them and call for a protest against the naked exhibition of self interest and racial rancour and the consequent

creation of bad blood and disharmony."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians and discussions in Parliament.

36. Referring to the recent discussion in the House of Lords about the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, superseding the claims of Mr. James, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th May, observes:- This discussion has no interest for the Indians they are bound only to contribute the amount required to be paid as salaries of the officials, but have no right whatever to demand that any particular individual should be appointed to any particular post. There is a proverb in English that "one who pays the piper has the right to ask him to play a particular tune." The Indians have no such right. As long as Mr. Hornell, Mr. James or some other individual gets the post of Director of Public Instruction and it is not conferred upon Indian the latter need not concern themselves much about it.

The Bill to reform the India Council.

38. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 25th May, writes:- Lord Crew will today move a Bill in the House of Lords embodying the proposed reforms in the constitution of the India Council. The Indians are not yet aware of the exact provisions of this Bill, as a copy of it has not been published in this country. Thus the Indians have no opportunity of expressing their opinion about it. So this important measure, affecting the Indians materially will be brought for discussion in the House of Lords and will even be approved by it, without any steps being taken to ascertain the opinion of the Indians regarding it. British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India have so much regard for the Indians !

43. Referring to the three pound license tax imposed on the South African Indians, the ~~a~~ ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 25th May ~~rema~~ remarks that it is not creditable to the South African authorities to impose this tax at a time when it is to be altogether abolished by means of legislation, and believes that the South African Government will soon abolish it and thus put an end to the resulting evil.

The £3 license tax.

For the week ending 6th June 1914.

No.23 of 1914.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

4. After expressing regret at the inactivity of the Government of India in the matter of the hardships of Indians in other countries and after a general reference to the Canadian deportation law and to the recent prohibition of Indians from landing in Canada in particular, a sub-leader in the Kerala Patrika, the 30th May says:- This law is being rigorously enforced with a view merely to protect the natives of Canada against being thrown out of employment by Indians, who, being accustomed to a simpler style of life, are able to work at cheaper rates. All thinking people will concede that the passing of a similar law by the Government of India must be immensely beneficial to the Indians. What shall we say of the failure of the British and Indian Governments to do anything to safeguard Indian interest outside India, except that their regard for Indians as their own subjects is less keen than that for those in other parts of the Empire. We consider that such an impression would be highly detrimental to the prestige of the Government who profess that Indians are citizens of the British Empire.

Indians in Canada.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

An Anglo-Indian bailiff and a Hindu ~~Layd.~~ Lady.

6. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 27th May, reports the Bengalee to have ~~xx~~commented as follows upon a case in which an Anglo-Indian bailiff in Calcutta was charged with having assaulted a Hindu lady:- The facts of the case are that this bailiff kicked the lady in trying to execute an order of ejectment against~~xx~~ her. She appears to have fallen down at the very first kick; but the bailiff seems to have kicked her again two or three times after that. The Magistrate who tried the case originally dismissed the case, as he thought that the bailiff had committed no offence. So a petition was presented to the High Court and as a result of this a retrial was ordered. This trial lasted for several months before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta who convicted the bailiff and sentenced him to a fine of Rs.50. This clearly shows that the Magistrate was too kind to the accused in this case. The accused was also given six days' time for paying the fine. An Indian, by name, Moulvi Leakat Hussain, was fined by this very Magistrate som some time back and he refused to grant even an hour's time to enable him to pay the fine. We need not say what we have to conjecture from this. It is of course the duty of the Government to engage a vakil for the defence when a case is brought against a Government servant. But in this case a number of vakils were engaged for the defence and we think this was rather too much.

The India Council Amendment ~~Bx~~ Bill.

25. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th May, comments as follows upon the text of the India Council Amendment Bill which has been wired by Reuter:- The most important provision in this Bill is that which regulates the nomination of the Indian members of this Council. Reuter's message is not quite clear regarding the details of this provision, for it leaves us in doubt whether there will

will be three Indian members in the Council hereafter or only one. What we are able to gather from the message is that, in addition to the two Indian members already in the Council, there will be an Indian member, who will be selected by the Secretary of State from a list of persons chosen by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils in India. The demand of the Congress was that all the three Indian members of the Council should be so selected. But we are glad that the suggestion of the Congress has been adopted as regards at least one of the Indian members of the Council. The Indians have to be grateful to Lord Crewe even as regards another reform and that is the grant of an allowance of £600 per annum, to the Indian members in addition to their pay of £1,200. Though even this is not much when compared with the emoluments of English civilian members, it is a substantial help to the Indian members, which they had not before. There is another provision in the Bill which needs our consideration. This is the rule that orders and communciations sent to India from the India Council need not bear the signature of the Secretary of State but may be issued under the signature of the head of the respective departments. This is quite contrary to the wishes of the Indians. This will practically make the head of every department in the India Council the supreme authority over the Government of India in matters under his control. It will not be wise to entrust the final responsibility of controlling the administration of this country in the hands of individual Civilians.

The President of the next Congress.

32. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 30th May, writes:- It is suggested that Mr. Gandhi of South Africa fame should be elected as President of the next Congress to be held at Madras. We admit that Mr. Gandhi deserves a very grand reception at the hands of the Indians, when he goes to India in December next for the magnificent deeds he has done on behalf of his Indian brethren in South Africa. But we doubt

whether it will be wise to elect him as President of the Congress as he is not conversant with the details of the Indian administration. The President of the Congress should be one, who is fully acquainted with these details and is in a position to point out any flaws in them and suggest the necessary reforms.

British Columbia.

34. Referring to the disabilities of the Indians in British Columbia, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 30th May observes:- The Privy Council have already given the Government of Columbia the power to prohibit foreigners from landing in their country. Our contentions is that the Indians are British citizens and not foreigners. It is curious that the Indians are treated as foreigners whereas the Chinese and the Japanese are not. If it is decided that the Colonists may prevent us from landing on their shores, we who enjoy, in the British Empire, rights similar to those enjoyed by them, may pay them in the same coin in our own country. We can also boycott their goods. But will the Government help us in doing so? Perhaps we may entertain some hope because Lord Hardinge is at the head of the Government.

The India Council Bill.

36. In commenting on the India Council Bill, the Andhrapatrika, of the 29th May, remarks as follows:- It must be stated that the India Council Bill is on the whole not a satisfactory one. It is no doubt gratifying that our non-official members are enabled to elect nominees, and that two members will represent foreigners domiciled in India. But no good will come out of the Bill unless the three members to be nominated by the Secretary of State are persons domiciled in India or belong to our party or are men of impartial judgment who make no difference between England and India. If only those who had served in India be appointed as members as at present the affairs will not improve, and under such circumstances, it will be well to abolish the Council altogether.

We believe that the representatives of the Great Indian National Congress are representing this matter to our friend in the Parliament and are endeavouring to get the Bill amended before it is passed into law.

Writing on the same subject, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 30th May, says:- Form a perusal of the contents of the India Council Bill, it will appear that the Secretary of State will exercise executive powers. It is plain that when the occasion arises, he may become arbitrary. The nature of the work of the Govers and Governors-General requires Executive Councils for them. But the Council of the Secretary of State ought to be an advisory Council and not an Executive Council. The proposed alterations are not to our advantage, and are likely to cause more hitch between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General than at present.

39. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan of the 27th May, writes:- It is understood that Lord Crewe wants to amend the regulation of the India Council by establishing a separate branch for every work and empowering members of the Council to communicate with the Government of India etc., direct on any important matter. The idea is an excellent one and without parralel.

India Council.

======

For the week ending 13th June 1914.

No.24 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in the colonies.

3. In a leading article under this heading the HINDU, of the 10th June, writes:- A hardening of feeling against Indians is the prevailing feature in the Colonies, self-governing or otherwise of the British Empire, and the necessity for an organised campaign on the part of Indians for no greater task than that of reminding the British people of their duty to recognise the rights involved in the citizenship of the Empire, appears to be obvious. .... The debate in the Union Parliament of which Reuter has wired a summary indicates the stiffening of the attitude of the white people to which we have referred and Natal Members of whom, it is significant to note, one only supported the Bill introduced by Mr. Smuts, vehemently opposed the measures of relief now proposed to be granted to British Indians for the reason among others, that it will be taken as weakness on the part of the authorities and will be readily taken advantage of by the Indian community to demand more concessions. So, the only method of avoiding an Asiatic problem however much the demands of Asiatics may be right and equitable in theory, is to stoutly refuse to countenance them in any degree and drive them away bag and baggage. .... It is clear, however, that there is a dead set against any claims that they may be preferred by Indians. In Canada, the situation created by the Komagata Maru incident has brought into prominence the intense racial prejudice and hatred entertained by British Columbians. ... The trend of affairs will, we are afraid, be in the direction of open legislative provision to keep out Indians by name, where, before they were excluded administratively. The example of South Africa has caught, and only the other day we reproduced the more important clauses of the Bill introduced in the Rhodesian Legislature which are intended to prevent Indians from emigrating to that part of

of the Empire. The economic clauses proposed follow closely those of the Immigrants Regulation Act of the Union. There is practically speaking no Indian problem in Rhodesia, and the attempt to exclude Indians is under the circumstances an open insult which is most provoking. The Imperial Government do not, they say, find it possible to interfere actively with the affairs of self-governing Colonies, even where, as in the case of South Africa, they may recognise the justice of the claims of Indians. If this is so, there can be no difficulty in asking Rhodesia, which is absolutely in the hands of the Secretary of State, for the Colonies to refrain from passing legislation which tantamounts to humiliation of a portion of British ~~people.~~ subjects. The ~~xxx~~ Bill has been introduced and thanks to race hatred, it may be passed. It will then be time to see what steps the Imperial Government take to vindicate the dignity of Indians and assert their right to be free from ~~vexatiou~~ vexatious legislation of the kind. .... The problem is a truly Imperial one and it needs all the strength, sagacity and patriotism which Indian leaders can bring to bear on it in order to induce the Imperial Government to percieve the vast interests involved in it.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Indians and the Colonies.

18. Referring to the action of the Government in British Columbia in having prevented the landing of 600 Indians, who went ~~the~~ there in the ship called "Komagata Maru" the LOKOPAKARI, of the 1st June observes:- It is really strange that Indians, who are British subjects, should be treated with contempt and subjected to numerous hardships within the British Dominions and it is strangerstill that the British Government is quietly permitting it. The Britishers know that the Indians are quite by nature and that their own exalted position in the world is due to India. It is not therefore fair on the part of the British Government to allow the Colonies to treat the Indians with contempt.

23. Referring to the proposed reforms of the India Coucil, the ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 3rd June remarks:- The authorities may introduce any number of reforms, but they will never agree to India being represented by the Indians. Our Countrymen believe that reforms without Indian representation will be useless. They suggest that the India Council should be merely an advisory body and not an executive one. In these days of education and civilisation, it is not a good policy to be indifferent to the introduction of the principle of representation in the administration of a country. Suspicion and discontent will be thereby created in the minds of the people. The utterances of the representative members in the Legislative Councils are already practically slighted by the authorities so much so that the people are beginning to look upon the proceedings of these Councils as a farce. We expected that Lord Crewe's reforms of the India Council will advance the interests of the Indians, but we have been disappointed. We shall however wait the full publication of the India Council Bill, and its passage through the Parliament.

The India Council.

24. The Sasilekha, of the 5th June, questions the propriety of the decision of the Parliament that India should meet the cost of the expedition against the Abors, in whose uncivilised territory two white men, who went on private business, were murdered.

Abor expedition.

29. With reference to the disabilities of the Indians in Canada, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 4th June, represents the Mahratta to have written thus:- The Imperial Government should ask the Government the Government of Canada ~~xxx~~ what their real motive is in this matter. If Canada does not recognise the rights of the Indians, will the Imperial Government agree to such a state of things? We hope that the Canadians will see their mistake and that the English

Canada.

will do Justice to the Indians. If they fail to do so and look helplessly on the situation, the fire of indignation will once more be kindled all over India as stated by the Englishman. But the Government will be equal to the occasion and the fire will of itself be extinguished. At any rate the attitude of the Imperial Government will be known.

Muhammadans and public service.

31. Referring to the decision of the Government of Bengal to set apart a third of the Government appointments in certain districts exclusively for the Muhammadans, the ANDHRAPATRIKA, of the 5th June, says:- We should of course feel glad at whatever concession the Government may show to our Muhammadan brethren, but we cannot help denouncing the temporary advantages that are associated with a suppression of instincts of self-culture. It is one's innate ability that makes him competent for service and not ~~anoth~~ another's ~~dx~~ nomination. To invite persons saying that 30 per cen of the appointments are set apart for them will not make them intelligent. Unintelligent men in service will bring shame to the whole community, and they will leave no room for the development of the innate faculties of a race. It is regrettable that the Government of Lord Carmichael have introduced a policy which is unreasonable and ruinous, fancying that they are doing good ~~ti~~ to the country.

III. LEGISLATION.

The India Council Bill.

34. The SWADESAMITRAN of the 2nd June, writes:- It is gathered from some information received at Simla regarding this Bill that ther will be only two Indian members in the India Council and that both of them will be chosen from among a list of persons selected by the members of Legislative Councils in India. Our opinion is that whatever may be the number of members in the India Council, ~~If~~

there should be not less than six persons in it, who have had experience of India. In the number of such persons in the Council is at any time less than six, new persons with such experience should be immediately appointed to make up the required number. These can be either Indians or civilian officials. If they are Indians, the number of Indians in the Council will be more than two. But the Secretary of State will in most cases appoint only English officials.

Apart from the deleterious effect of the proposed rule that the head of every department in the India Council can issue final orders to the Government of India regarding the matters under his control, the present Bill, if passed into law, will make it possible for the Secretary of State to dispose of several matters secretly without consulting his Council. The Secretary of State can himself frame the necessary rules from time to time for regulating the proceedings of the India Council. But these rules should be laid before the Parliament before being enforced. If the Parliament does not approve of them, they can within 30 days recommend to His Majesty the King-Emperor any modification herein. So the India Council will not have much power. But what little power it has may be sufficient to curtail the independence of the Government of India. We do not therefore think that, on the whole, this Bill will improve matters in any way as far as the Indian administration is concerned. We still adhere to our opinion that the India Council is a useless body. The responsibility for the conduct of the administration in India rests with the Secretary of State for India and he is in his turn responsible for his actions to the British Parliament. So if either the Cabinet or the Parliament issues an order affecting India, the India Council will have to abide by it. We hope this Council will be abolished in course of time.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd June, continues its comments upon this subject as follows:- The ENGLISHMAN of Calcutta severely criticises the action of Lord Crewe in granting greater privileges to the Indians by means of this proposed reform in the constitution of the India Council. It asserts that the educated classes in India have always been inimical to the Government of India and that therefore the introduction of two Indians in the India Council will be as harm ful as the introduction of a Tory member in a Liberal Cabinet. It fears that this proposal of Lord Crewe will lead to the secrets of the Government becoming known to the Indian. We are not surprised at this. Several Englishmen expressed a similar fear when Lord Morley's reforms were introduced. It is now nearly five years since these came into force and no secrets of the Government have come out till now, nor has the British rule been endangered in any way. Wiser statesmen than the editor of the Englishman are now satisfied that the British Government has gained in strength on account of the Indians having been given a greater share in the administration of the country. As there are no secrets of the Government in Great Britain which the British subjects should not know there can be no secrets of the Government of India which the Indians should not know. There will of course be some political secrets in every country which the people should not know. The Indians conducting the administration will not divulge such secrets. Can it be said that the Indians have no interests in the Welfare of their own country? It is equally hard to believe that British statesmen can have political secrets which are inimical to the welfare of India.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian students in England.

41. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th June says:- When Lord Morley was Secretary of State for India, he established a committee to supervise the education and conduct of Indian students in England and also appointed an official to work under this Committee. Recently some highly-placed Englishmen in London formed themselves into a committee to see that Indians in England receive good treatment and have good company. The Indian students in England do not like the existence of these committees. They say that the supervision of such committees will greatly curtail their liberty and wish that they should be left to themselves. If the Secretary of State for India and other Englishmen impose such restrictions upon Indian students in England, the latter will begin to prefer other countries to England for their education. There are already a number of Indian students in Germany, France America, Japan and other countries and a reduction in the number of Indians proceeding to England will swell their number in the other countries. This may in its turn lead to restrictions being imposed on them in those countries also. Neither the Europeans nor the Americans have any great love for the Indians. As these foreigners are always keen upon draining our country of its products, they do not like that we should have education or any mental training. We should begin to realise that the treatment meted out to us by these foreigners reflects great discredit upon us. India is not a small country inhabited by uncivilised, barbarians. Its extent, population and economic condition and the revenue derived from it by the Government are not facts to be ignored. So there should be no necessity for Indians to proceed to a foreign country for purposes of education. Universities should be established in India on the lines of the German, American and English Universities and the existing Uni-

Universities should also be raised to that level. There should be institutions in this country in which the people can have industrial and scientific education. There should be facility for Indians to have everything they want in India itself, without proceeding to a foreign country for that purpose. We hope all this will become a reality within a few years.

47. The Sasilekha of the 5th June, has the following note:-

Sedition-mongers.

It is reported that certain volcanoes (meaning sedition-mongers) in Madras approached a Budhist monk who came from Japan and told him that it would be well if Japan conquered India and occupied it. The monk wrote in a Japanese paper that he told these volcanoes that the Japanese had no such intention at all. We regret that certain mischief-makers with fantastic ideas in their heads impart evil advice to innocent men. These volcanoes will do well to remember the words of Lord Curzon that as long as the English have a drop of blood in their bodies and a shilling in their hands, they will not yield India to others.

======

For the week ending 20th June 1914.

No.25 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

6. The HINDU of the 15th June, writes:- "The text of the

The India Council Bill.

Bill to amend the law as to the constitution and functions of the Council of the Secretary of State for India should remove a few misapprehensions which the obscure cables received in India created in the public mind. But it would still be difficult for the lay reader, without a careful comparison of the provisions of the Act of 1858 and of the provisions of the enactments to which it refers -- with the present amending Bill -- to get very clear

ideas as to the changes now impending....Lord Crewe's Bill now provides for an obligatory proportion of at least two members of the Council, to be chosen from among those domiciled in India. This, we take it, will include Indians as well as Anglo-Indians domiciled in India, but not Anglo-Indians who have retired from service or residence in India. This is a departure in the right direction and a sound and generous recognition of the principle that Indian interests as such should find representation in the constitution of a body whose functions is to advise the Indian Secretary of State and to conduct, in the words of the Statute, 'the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India.'"

Writing on this subject, the Madras Standard, of the 15th June, says:- "We published on Saturday the full text of the draft Bill, in connection with the reform of the India Council, which Lord Crewe has introduced in the House of Lords. The contents of the Bill are vaguely worded and its only two features that are ~~cle~~ clear are the pay of the members and the strength of the New Council. ..... The Bill is fraught with very dangerous consequence The attitude of the Indian delegates towards the Bill has been very indefinite till now and is bound to be so until Lord Crewe comes forward with his explanations. If the panel of candidates to be elected by the non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council is very small, say six or eight, the new suggestion might be acquiesced in: otherwise so far as Indian opinion is concerned, it will be strongly against this part of the Bill. Then again, as to the functions of the Council, everything will depend on the regulations. If the administrative functions are to be any more than formal -- it is now quite plain that the Council will have administrative functions -- the Bill is not likely to meet with support even with the reactionary section of the press in India. Even to them, an administrative Council is bound

to be mischievous. In view of this unanimity of opposition, it may be possible to induce Lord Crewe to give up his present intentions. Anyhow, it is now almost sure that the Bill will not be acceptable to the people of India, unless at least the Secretary of State proposes to fix a small number for the panel to be elected by the Indian Legislative Council members and also to divide the Council into two committees, each of which will necessarily contain an Indian Member. The Secretary of State had this power under the previous Act, but now it will be repealed; power is, however, taken by him to frame the necessary rules and an attempt should be made to elicit from him a declaration favourable to the Indian demands."

The Indian Patriot of the 15th June, remarks:- "The animation and excitement of feeling which have been aroused in India by the Bill introduced in Parliament may, we hope, now subside somewhat in view of the exact terms of the Bill what is now before us, unless people purposely excite themselves to a pitch of indignation which is not justified, and is not justifiable. We find little in the Bill to unduly alarm us. ..... So far as the constitution of the Council is concerned, the proposal is directly an improvement on the present character of the Council, and the only question to be considered is whether the system under which the Secretary of State proposes to make his nominations or members by election is satisfactory. We have already expressed the opinion that the method proposed will be far better than the present system, and we see nothing in the Bill to modify that opinion. .... A more serious criticism is levelled at the powers or rather the manner in which the powers are to be exercised. But even here we do not find that there is so much to arouse warmth of feeling as has been taken for granted. .... We do not know whether there is much dnager of the Secretary of State and his Council deliberately handling over responsibility to others in

~~Rax in~~ matters of importance unless they are convinced of its practical expediency. For our part, we do not believe that they will lighten their control except in cases in which they are satisfied that there is no need for their control. .... We do not see how the responsibility of the Secretary of State is impaired in any important respect by any of these provisions. After all, we rely on the Secretary of State's responsibility to Parliament and there is nothing in the Act to make us fear that that responsibility is going to be surrendered into irresponsible hands."

The South Indian Mail, for the week ending 15th June, says:- "Elsewhere in these columns is published the full text of the India Council Bill introduced recently into the House of Lords by the Secretary of State. The Bill is remarkable enough for one thing -- the recognition of the principle of representation on the Council for which the Congress had been agitating almost since the beginning. That is sufficient to explode the Anglo-Indian doctrine that the Council is merely a concentration of administrative genius and that representation and election are perfectly irrelavent to its essential principle. ..... It may, however, be questioned how far the proposals of Lord Crewe deserve the Severe passion and denunciation of Mr. Jinnah. .... Progressive political movements in India are inspired by one purpose--that of making popular Government a larger and larger reality with the lapse of time. Local Self-government means that; representation on the Legislative Councils mean that; non-official majorities, the power of moving resolutions, discussions on the budget, all mean that, even the presence of an Indian in the inner sanctuary of Government has importance only because he is in some occult sense taken to representation means sanctions, and sanctions imply control..... We have, therefore, to make our election. Is it not the wiser policy to so strengthen the hands of our representative in India by information, sympathy, and an educated public intelligence,

that they may become irresistable in the shaping and guiding of the destinies of our people. We are hopeful that non-official opinion on the Legislative Councils will yet become the controlling factor in our national life and the Secretary of State for India will himself be forced to bow to the popular voice. But the national growth of our institutions is likely to be impeded by the strengthening of the India Council. We are jealous of the Secretary of State. His powers should not be increased at the expense of Indian institutions."

In a further article on this subject the Hindu of the 16th June, observes:- "The alterations proposed in the Council of India Bill as regards the functions of the Council and the re-arrangement of its methods of business involve a departure which, if not guarded against, might easily develop into a serious obstacle to a progressive policy, both in administration and political development. Though the actual words used in the Bill in regard to the ~~dexxlop~~ devolution of powers between the Secretary of State and the several members of his Council, are less absolute than what was conveyed in the earlier telegraphic summaries, there can be no doubt that the criticism of the Indian public as to the mischievous consequences likely to follow from the adoption of any thing like a portfolio system among the members of the India Offic holds good. ..... Excluding the special reservations and restrictions, the proposed Bill leaves the power of devolution in the hands of the Secretary of State by means of rules and orders absolutely unfettered, and we have no doubt that if the Bill is passed into law, the Secretary of State will forthwith adopt the system of attaching each member of the Council to a particular department of the India Office according to the plan outlined by him in his speech in July last year. We think that after having

taken steps avowedly with the object of making the Council more representative, this proposal of adopting a portfolio system which is also to be developed by the further provisions in the Bill as to dispensing with the necessity of signing despatches of orders on the part of the Secretary of State, of placing draft orders before the Council for approval or criticism and his accepting or rejecting their opinions after due consideration, cannot be regarded as otherwise then ~~t~~ retrograde. The system so inaugurated is bound in due course to constitute the Council into a bureaucratic body, and the choice of Indian Members to be virtually made by the Secretary of State out of large electoral pannel is hardly likely to offer any effective check against this tendency which is bound to react on the claims of popular and progressive Government in India. Happily, however, His Excellency Lord Harding is reported to be endeavouring to get the insertion of provisions which are in accordance with Indian opinion and the gratitude of the public is due to his for it."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Release of Mr. B.G.Tilak.

9. The HINDU of the 17th June, writes:- "The news of the release of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak last night will be received with wide-spread and sincere rejoicing all over the country. It may be recollected that Mr. Tilak was convicted on the 22nd July 1908
portation for six years and a fine of Rs 1,000 the sentence of transportation having
and except the commutation of sentence, the authorities have
me time after commuted to one of simple imprisonment for the same period.
had the great and influential leader out of what they conceived
ilak has, therefore, been incarcerated for almost the full period of 6 years
to be ~~harmful~~ harm's way for this long period and have thus effectively denied him freedom. ..... Soon after the inauguration of
he was first arrested in June 1908
ectation was wide-spread that the Govt. would mark the true
the Minto-Morley reforms, ~~the~~ regard for India and their desire to launch the reforms under favourable auspices, by releasing the prisoners convicted for sedition, and among them, Mr. Tilak. Representations were made to this effect to the authorities but to no purpose. We cannot but say that the attitude of mind ~~revea-~~

revealed by this unbending and harsh attitude was anything but gracious, and public disappointment at this was intense. The full period of imprisonment has now expired and a great leader has been restored to the public, who, we are confident, would return to his labour of love, with his wonted energy and passionate devotion

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k)General.

The proposed President of the Gongress.

29. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 3rd ~~idem~~ June has the following:- Mr. Gandhi is talked of as a likely President of the Congress in Madras. It would be very advantageous to Madras if a famous and active political member were to be elected as President

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mussalmans in South Africa and the suggestion of the Commission.

34. The MUKHBIR-i-DAKHAN, of the 3rd June, says:- A certain correspondent of South Africa writes that the Mussalmans of the Transvaal have declared their disapproval of the suggestion of the Commission of Enquiry. They object especially to the "Marriage Laws" for they think that religion is affected thereby. We have hinted at this and it is hoped that this question will be submitted to the Government of India.

========

For the week ending 27th June 1914.

No. 26 of 1914.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Asiatic emigration.

11. In a leader under this heading, the HINDU, of the 25th June, says:- "The long drawn fight over the Komagata Maru gives no indication as yet of arriving at any definite termination. Impossible as the situation is at present, however, we see no prospect of a solution that could set the problem at rest once for all. The situation is obviously not one for extreme measures on either side for that would mean a plentiful crop of troubles in the future. How widely divergent are the points of view of Indians on the one hand and of the Canadians on the other, will find ample illumination in the telegrams published elsewhere of the meetings of Indians in London and Canadians in Vancouver respectively. ..... That the Colonial prejudice against Indians is largely based on a misconception, that in any event it is selfish and that above all it is disloyal to the Empire does not alter the fact that responsible for the guidance of the destinies of the Empire. .... The Empire cannot afford to wait for a remedy till civilization has learnt to accord profession with practice."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION

(k) General.

Release of Sri Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

39. In expressing its satisfaction at the release of Sri Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th June, says:- The news of his release will be received with joy throughout India He was sentenced to transportation for six years by Justice

Devar of the Bombay High Court on the 22nd July 1908. The whole of India was bewildered by this sentence. The popular opinion was that it was too severe a punishment for a cultured man of the stamp of Mr. Tilak. It was then believed that the Government would release him after some time. The people expected his release when Lord Minto announced the reforms in the constitution of the Legislative Councils and again when the King-Emperor visited this countr But their hopes were not realised. There was not even a remission of a portion of the imprisonment, into which his punishment was subsequently converted by the Governor of Bombay. The Government acted upon the cry of the Anglo-Indian newspapers that no concession whatever should be allowed to those who were convicted for sedition. The result was that this rare patriot had to undergo the full term of the punishment inflicted on him.

India Council and Indian Money.

43. The Sasilekha, of the 16th June, represents a correspondent to have written to the Hindu that the Secretary of State for India deposits Indian money in the English Banks at a very small rate of interest, for the benefit of English merchants, and that if it is utilized in India itself for the benefit of the Indians, will grow more peaceful and loyal and more moderate in their public utterances.

~~The Islamic Society Madras hu~~
The indignity offered to the mosques.

51. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 13th June, has a letter from a correspondent to the effect:- The Islamic Society Madras humbly petitions His Excellency the Viceroy that enquiries will be made in regard to the indignity offered to the undermentioned mosques:- (1) Musjid-i-Akbar Abadi, Delhi (2) Khatoo, Jodhpur; (3) Buswan, Sitapur District Subhah of Oudh (4) Jams Gujn quarter, Sitapur District Subah of Oudh; (5) Land attached to the mosque, Meerut;(6) Jama-i-Musjid Rampur Achuri,

Kashmir, and that orders will be passed to safeguard their dignity

52. The JARIDAH-i-ROZGAR, of the 13th June, has a letter from a correspondent to the effect:-

Government and mosques.

The Islamic Society Madras humbly desires to express before His Excellency the Viceroy that Mussalmans are being led to believe that, in spite of the agitation of the Bengalis, the Bengal Government tries to conciliate their hearts whereas, in spite of the faithfulness of Mussalmans to Government, the Government does not wish to protect their mosques, that His Excellency the Viceroy may forthwith arrange for thexx repair of the mosques in Calcutta, just as he was kind enough to settle the Cawnpore affair, and that thereby the fear of an agitation among Mussalmans alos may be avoided.

67. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 11th June, observes:- News has been received that the Bill brought forward in the South African Parliament by General Smutts for redressing the grievances of the Indians has been passed into law, in the face of a strong opposition from the representatives of Natal. We hope that the condition of the Indians in South Africa will not be so miserable hereafter. The newspapers in London shower encomiums upon General Smutts and General Botha for their having successfully carried this Bill through the Union Parliament. We do not yet know how far the Indians in South Africa are satisfied with this Bill having been passed into law. Anyhow, the abolition of the capitation tax of £3, the concession granted to Muhammadans in respect of marriage, and the promise that the Colonial Government will bestow special attention to the convenience of the Indians in carrying out its orders, are bound to give satisfaction to the Indians. Though the crisis in South Africa has been for the present got over, ther still remains the problem regarding the condition of the Indians in British Colonies generally. We are at a loss to know the atten-

Indians in South Africa.

the attitude of the Ministers about the hardships suffered by the Indians in Canada. It is becoming clear, day by day, that Indians cannot afford to set foot in a foreign country. They have no liberty even in the British Colonies. If this is a fact, the British Ministers may declare openly that the condition of the Indians will continue the same. At present they say one thing but do another.

The subjects of the British Empire and the British Colonies.

69. The HINDU NESAN, of the 15th June, writes:- The time has come for settling the general question whether the subjects of the British Empire have the right of entering and residing in any British Colony. Our readers are aware of the Canadian Government having refused to permit the Indians on board the steamer Komagata Maru to land anywhere in the Colony. This is the outcome of the rule recently made by this Colonial Government prohibiting the emigration of Asiatics. This rule has been approved even by the Privy Council. But still there is the general question whether the subjects of the British Empire have the right of entering the British Colonies or not. We should all try to have this question settled in the time of Lord Hardinge himself, who boldly interfered on behalf of the Indians in South Africa and had their grievances redressed. If this is not possible we should try to get a law passed prohibiting the entry of any Colonial into India and the importation of all Colonial Goods.

The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th June reports the Bengalee of Calcutta to have written as follows upon this subject:- Our Sovereign has clearly declared that we have all the privileges which the other subjects of the British Empire have. If the Colonials have the right of entering India and carrying on business here, we, Indians have an equal right of entering and settling in the Colonies. No one has the power to deny us this right. The Colonial Governments cannot have the power of treating, with con-

contempt, the authority of those who are at the head of affairs in the British Empire. We are only claiming a right to which we are entitled by the law of the land and the constitution of the Government. Though the Colonial Governments have the right of managing their affairs themselves, they should not flout the supreme authority of those who are at the head of affairs in the British Empire. We are only claiming a right, to which we are entitled by the law of the land and the constitution of the Government. Though the Colonial Governments have the right of managing their affairs themselves, they should not flout the supreme authority of the British Government. The authority of the British Government must prevail and we shall make it prevail. The trouble in South Africa has just now ceased; but the trouble in Canada has begun. The primary cause of the trouble in both these places is the same. It involves the following question.s Are the Colonials justified in treating us like slaves, if we enter their territory? Are we to put up with this treatment? Should we not pay the Colonials in their own coin? These are hard words indeed; but hard words have to be used at certain junctures. The present trouble in Canada is such a juncture.

Indians abroad.

85. The JNANABHANU, ~~of the~~ of June writes:- The Indians are being treated with contempt wherever they go ! A foreigner, and especially a White, can enter India without any obstruction and ~~a~~ walk off with whatever he likes. But if the Indians proceed to foreign countries, being unable to eke out a livelihood here, and prepare to make a living by ~~at~~ the sweat of their labour, they are driven out. Strange indeed ! The condition of our brethren in South Africa is already known to our readers. It appears the Indians cannot now enter some portions of America. Some Indians, who went on board a steamer to British Columbia, have been prevented from landing there.

87. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 17th June, observes:- At a meeting held in Calcutta to celebrate the birthday of the King-Emperor, it was proposed that His Majesty should be requested to reserve some seats in the British Parliament for Indian Subjects. The PIONEER of Allahabad laughs at this idea and we entirely agree with it. There are more than 700 members in the British Parliament and what can be done by a few Indians in It? Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji and Sir Mancherjee Bownagree were members of Parliamentfor some time. They were not able to do any tangible good, though it was an honour to us that two Indians were in the Parliament. The members of the Parliament attend only to affairs concerning Britain and do not care much about India. So our opinion is that any good to India can be done only by the Indians working for it themselves in this country. We should be constantly interpellating the Government in our Legislative Councils and eliciting answers. This will be more useful practically than asking questions in the British Parliament. The Irish, who are already represented in the British Parliament and people can help our progress. We can rely upon the parliament only to prevent any serious harm occurring to us. The enlargement of our liberty and the establishment of Swaraj in course of time should be brought about only by our own efforts. We must strengthen our Legislative Councils. All the thirty crores of us should join together and make unanimous representations to the Government. Then there will be nothing which we cannot obtain. All our efforts should be turned only in this direction.

Indians in the British Parliament.

88. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 18th June, writes:- The Bill brought forward in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe to reform the India Council has evoked hostile criticism from some Anglo-Indians They complain that Lord Crewe did not consult the Government of India before bringing forward this Bill. Ther Secretary of State

Anglo-Indians and the privileges of the Indians.

for India is not bound to consult the Government of India regarding everything done by him. He has the power to act on his own initiative. But he would have done well to consult the Government of India, ~~If~~ regarding this Bill, as the India Council is the ultimate authority to issue final orders about any measure introduced by the Government of India. If it is true that he has not done so, it is no doubt a mistake. The Anglo-Indians find fault with Lord Crewe also for having acted upon the opinion of the Congress. They assert that the Congress does not represent the people. If the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament had attached any value to the opinions of these Anglo-Indians, the Indians would not have been granted any privileges. It is because their opinions are ignored that they systematically oppose the introduction of any measure beneficial to the Indians.

++*+*+*+*+*

(C)

4/7 R1 2001

24-1-13 R1/RH

16/3/16 R1

4783/S3

1/12/83 RH

494/RH/84

854/R1/85

246/R1/86

953/R1/86

400/87

210/R1/87

1435/RH/82

20/3/2002/R1